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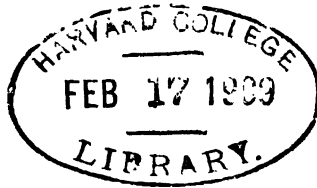
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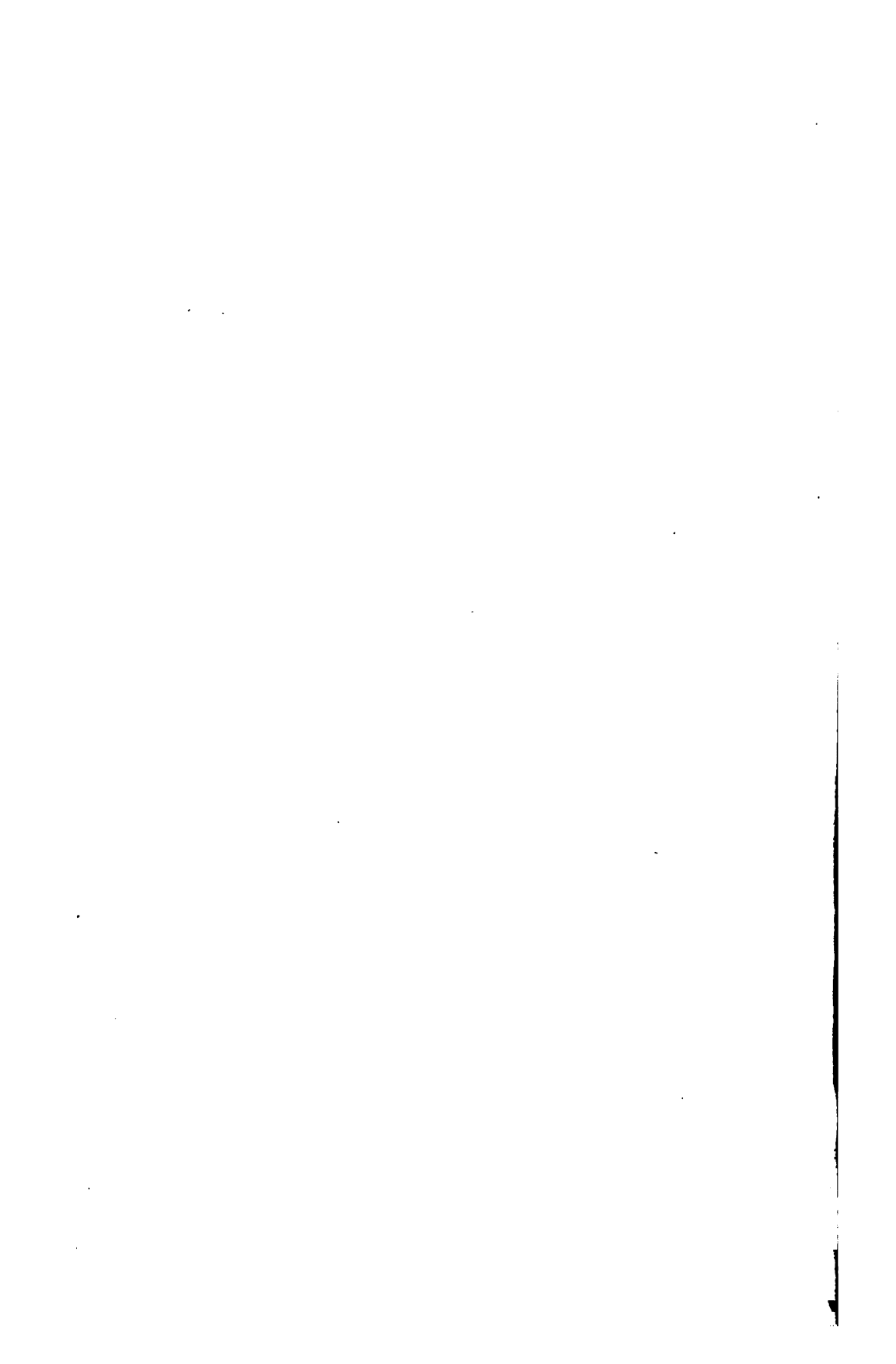
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Wife of Bonall II.



TO THE READER:

APOLOGIES are fatal—in literary ventures; that is why I make none for the first number of “Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries,” in offering it to the public. I have been tempted to launch this publication because it seemed to me, and it seemed to those I consulted about it, that it would fill a gap that needs filling, without trespassing upon the domain of any contemporary. Magazines such as this exist in many other counties in England and do useful work; why should Middlesex and Hertfordshire, two counties closely united by many ties, be without a Notes and Queries of their own?

In thanking most sincerely the many who have so kindly helped, and promised to help, me with their literary contributions, let me make specially prominent the fact that a really useful quarterly record of the bibliography of the two counties may be compiled if readers will bring to my knowledge all works that they chance to see—either books or articles—relating to Middlesex and Hertfordshire that have been published during the quarter: a postcard with the title and reference will be sufficient, and will be gratefully acknowledged. It will be seen that in the present number I have made a beginning with this bibliography.

I have no desire to make these introductory words into a prospectus, so I will say no more, except to express the hope that those who appreciate the Magazine will become subscribers—a generous support will insure a steady increase in the size and amount of illustrations of this publication.

St. Albans.

W. J. HARDY.

The "Rainbow" Portrait of Queen Elizabeth at Hatfield House.

BY F. M. O'DONOGHUE. F.S.A.



THE portrait of Queen Elizabeth, which forms the frontispiece to this number of "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries," is one of the chief treasures of Hatfield, and it is here reproduced by the kind permission of its illustrious owner. It possesses certain features which give it an unique interest among the extremely numerous representations of the famous Queen. Though by no means the only instance in which the artist took pains to modify the defects and exaggerate the beauty of the royal physiognomy, it stands alone as an effort to proclaim not only her transcendent charms as a woman, but also, by means of some of those quaint allegorical conceits in which our ancestors of the sixteenth century delighted, her singular ability as a ruler.

Although it is evident from the general character of the costume, and especially the late form of the ruff, that the picture cannot have been painted earlier than the last decade of the Queen's reign, that is, when she was between sixty and seventy years of age, she is represented as in the bloom of early womanhood and remarkably handsome. Her dress, if somewhat less loaded with jewels than in many of her other portraits and without any of the usual emblems of royalty, is of the most magnificent description, and well calculated to enhance her natural attractions. She wears a splendid plumed headdress, the centre of which takes the form of an arched crown of pearls, and a gown made of a white material patterned with flowers, over which is loosely thrown a mantle of cloth of gold; the entire surface of this is sprinkled with human eyes and ears, painted in a most realistic fashion, an ingenious mode of indicating the Queen's vigilance and omniscience. On the left sleeve is embroidered a serpent with an armillary sphere on its head and a ruby heart hanging from its mouth, emblematic of her wisdom, and in her right hand she grasps a rainbow, above which is written the motto, *NON SINE SOLE IRIS*. The precise idea intended to be conveyed by this last device

is not quite clear, but it may be taken to mean that as the rainbow is produced only by the sun, so the greatness and prosperity of England were due solely to Elizabeth. The Queen's ruff, which is of the wide-open standing form and attached to her gown, is of the richest white lace, and the device of a knight's gauntlet adorns the left side of it; a veil of grey gauze falls over her shoulders and has attached to it two wired-out wings of immense size which rise behind the head. Splendid jewels decorate the Queen's yellow hair, tresses of which descend on her shoulders; a lace frill and a string of pearls encircle her throat, a "rope" of large pearls falls over her stomacher, and at her wrists are pearl bracelets.

The picture, which is life-size, to the knees, and on canvas, is extremely well painted, but the name of the artist is unknown; like many other portraits of Elizabeth it has been ascribed to Federigo Zucharo, but that painter left England in 1578, and, as before stated, the portrait belongs to a somewhat later period. Nor is anything recorded as to the circumstances under which it was executed, but we may assume that it was a commission from either Lord Burghley or (more probably) his son Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards first Earl of Salisbury, who intended it as a tribute of his admiration for the brilliant qualities of his royal mistress.

Pennant saw the picture at Hatfield, and in his "Journey from Chester to London," 1811, page 547, gives the following account of it:—"Queen Elizabeth, by Zuccherro. A portrait extremely worth notice, not only because it is the handsomest we have of her, but as it points out her turn to allegory and apt devices. Her gown is close-bodied; on her head is a coronet and rich egret and a vast distended gauze veil; her face is young, her hair yellow, falling in two long tresses; on her neck a pearl necklace, on her arms bracelets. The lining of her robe is worked with eyes and ears, and on her sleeve a serpent is embroidered with pearls and rubies, holding a great ruby in its mouth, all implying vigilance and wisdom. In one hand is a rainbow, with the flattering motto, *NON SINE SOLE IRIS*."

This portrait was engraved in two sizes for the folio and octavo editions of Lodge's *Illustrious Personages of Great Britain*, and Henry Shawe executed an aquatint plate of it, some impressions from which he coloured with great elaboration and finish.

The Highgate Barrow: An Account of the Excavations.

BY CHARLES H. READ, F.S.A.

UNDER the most depressing conditions of weather, which served to temper the interest of the public, the exploration of the "Tomb of Boadicea" was begun and ended. The result can scarcely be called entirely satisfactory, for to be conclusive something more tangible than an opinion should have been forthcoming. On the other hand the investigation had some positive results, though these might well have been clearer. The barrow is a circular mound of about eight feet in diameter and eleven feet high. On the north and south is a level stretch for about twenty feet on either side, bounded by a ditch of nearly the same width. On the east and west, or to be precise ENE and WSW, the level stretch is interrupted by a rib, also stopping short of the ditch.

Following the precedent set by the veteran barrow-digger Canon Greenwell, a broad trench about 16 feet wide was driven from a point somewhat east of south, reaching the centre and passing considerably beyond it. During the removal of this mass of earth considerable traces of charcoal were met with, at all depths, and finally at about the centre a hole full of charcoal was found, at a depth of some eight feet from the crown of the mound. This hole was carefully emptied and the whole of the surrounding earth removed, but without revealing anything of interest. Subsequent digging in the floor of the trench at or about the centre demonstrated conclusively that this pocket of charcoal was in reality upon the original ground level, for the undisturbed London clay was reached at a very little depth below it. This seems to indicate that, independently of the erection of the barrow, there was a slight natural rise in the level near its centre.

Having tried the centre of the mound, where by rights the original or primary interment should have been, there remained the task of testing various probable spots for secondary interments or other indications of the age and nature of the mound. An examination of the ditch in the first place, then of the curious extensions on the east and west, and finally of the flat

stretch on the north and south, seemed most likely to produce evidence on these points. They were accordingly undertaken in turn. The ditch turned out to have been very recently excavated, a conclusion confirmed by the recollection of an inhabitant of the district, who declared that he remembered the making of it. This conclusion was greatly strengthened when the plateau on the south of the barrow was dug into. A trench was cut across it towards the south-east, and at a depth of four or five feet; the section revealed a thin black line of soil curving upwards at both ends, and showing clearly that there had been formerly a ditch at that point, which there can be little doubt was the original ditch around the barrow. The fact of there being an old hedge on the *outside* of this ditch and *within* the outer one is also confirmatory of the theory that the inner ditch is the older, though by itself such a feature would have little value.

The examination of the ribs east and west added other evidence. A section cut through the rib on the eastern side demonstrated with certainty that at some date, from one to two hundred years ago, a considerable mass of earth had been added to the barrow on this side. This opinion I had already formed from the occurrence near the centre of the barrow of a black layer about a foot or more from the surface, consisting of burnt vegetable matter containing fragments of tobacco pipes a century or more old. This burnt layer was evidently the result of beacon fires or something of a similar kind, for the brick earth beneath it had been baked into a red cake an inch or two in thickness. This same layer of black vegetable matter we encountered in the section through the rib, but at a much greater depth—the greater depth being of course due to the presence of the old ditch, which ran round at the point where the trench was cut. We found in this trench, in addition to portions of tobacco pipes, fragments of vessels of German stoneware, Chinese porcelain and Dutch delft ware, things in themselves utterly valueless, but here they were of considerable importance, as serving to indicate the date of the superimposed earth, and this I venture to place at approximately two centuries ago.

Some of the theories brought forward in advance to account for the mound were obviously absurd; others were well entitled to consideration. Among the former I am inclined to place that connecting it with Boadicea. A very little consideration would seem

to destroy the slightest chance of the Queen of the Iceni being interred in a spot not only far removed from her own country, but in all probability the legions of Suetonius Paulinus separated from it. Another theory was that the mound had been already opened. This, so far as the centre and southern side are concerned, we can now say with certainty was not the case, and the idea that the mound was natural, not artificial, is equally disposed of. A much more reasonable explanation was brought forward by Prof. Hales, F.S.A., who was inclined to think that it might be the burial-place of the slain at a struggle for precedence between the men of St. Albans and those of London. This theory, however, like those of much less plausibility, is now finally disproved, for it is almost, if not quite, impossible that so great a number of dead could have disappeared, leaving no trace.

The mound would seem, judging from the somewhat slender evidence briefly summarized in the foregoing lines, to have been the last resting-place of some nameless ancient Briton (not overburdened with the goods of this world, or his friends would surely have buried them with him), whose remains were laid to rest beneath this barrow in an unburnt state, and the process of decomposition and decay has been so complete that not a single trace now remains. Such blanks are not by any means unknown in the lottery of barrow-digging.

I have used the pronoun "we" in this account because throughout the eight days' work I had the help of my friend Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., the value of whose presence and counsel I am glad to acknowledge.

The Highgate Barrow: A Theory for its Origin.

BY PROF. J. W. HALES, F.S.A.



THE very name Parliament Hill, indicating probably that the hill so called was the scene of an old Folk-mote, and the fact that close by is at least one barrow, possibly three, encourage the belief that what are called the Parliament Hill Fields were the haunt and residence of

British tribes, and were not altogether deserted after the Anglo-Saxon Conquest. Undoubtedly, it would have cast valuable light on this matter—that is, in fact, on the history of East Middlesex outside London—had the recent excavation of the barrow, lately and quite baselessly styled Queen Boadicea's grave, resulted in any decisive discovery or discoveries. But no such discoveries have forthcome. Some interesting facts have been brought out, as, for instance, how the mound was at one time considerably enlarged, so that what was the original surrounding ditch lies well within the present surrounding ditch, and how some two centuries ago layers of rubbish were laid on certain parts of it; but all the skilful management and the trained observation of Mr. C. H. Read and Mr. George Payne have not succeeded in making out its principal secret. Possibly, had these gentlemen been allowed a freer hand, they might have arrived at it. But they worked under restrictions imposed by the County Council, which made a complete exploration impossible. The County Council is certainly to be thanked for allowing the work to be undertaken at all; but it is to be regretted that having gone so far, it did not go a little farther and permit the search to be thorough and final. Assuredly, the warmest thanks of archaeologists are due to Messrs. Read and Payne for doing everything that could be done under the circumstances.

But the history of this barrow remains unsolved and at present insoluble. We can only make conjectures concerning it, and keep a sharp look for further evidence, *e.g.*, evidence furnished by any other barrows that seem to be equally and similarly problematic. It has been suggested, that the body interred may have utterly decayed and perished, and left no sign of itself in the fine gravel or sand of which the mound is composed. We are assured that such an extinction is perfectly possible, and that an inhumation made without any accompaniments in the shape of arms or cups or such things might become wholly imperceptible. Again, we are reminded that elsewhere have been found what are, or seem to be, quite empty mounds, apparently corresponding to the cenotaphs occasionally erected in medieval churches. Thirdly, the question may be asked whether these old mounds were invariably sepulchral. Were they not sometimes raised for other purposes—*e.g.*, to commemorate a great victory, or some other great tribal event or transaction, as a peace, a marriage, a territorial aggrandisement?

Clearly, the last word is yet far from having been written as to the various uses and meanings of the barrows that once so thickly abounded all over the country, and yet survive in such multitudes in certain districts, and possibly in a little group in Parliament Hill Fields.

It is unquestionable that the Roman surveyors occasionally threw up mounds to serve as boundary marks. "In limitibus ubi rariores terminos constituimus monticellos plantavimus de terra quos botontinos appellavimus." So Faustus and Valerius *apud* Lachman's *Gromatici Veteres*; see the late Mr. Coote's valuable paper "On the Centuriation of Roman Britain,"; *Archæologia* vol. xlii., pp. 127, 60. "The mound of earth itself answered a purpose in the *agrimensura*, and under the name *botontinus* [originally a swelling or outgrowth, from a root meaning to push or thrust forth, cognate with *button*, &c.] was a true *terminus*." Mr. Coote cites also from Lachman's collection of agrimensorial writers:—"Etiam monticelli sunt in finibus constituti," and notes that "the author goes on to say that ignorant persons took sepulchral barrows, which of course resembled these *monticelli*, for them."

Is it possible that the Highgate barrow is one of such monticles, erected by the Romans, or by imitators of the Romans? Or was this form of boundary mark used by others besides the Romans, both before the Romans came and after they departed? It would be ridiculous to speak with any positiveness when the evidence before us is so slight; but yet this hypothesis seems worth a little consideration, and, as I find it has also occurred to a distinguished antiquarian friend, I venture here to record it and to invite attention to it.

There are two arguments, *quantum valeant*, in its favour: (i) *the barrow that concerns us stands close by what is known to be a very ancient boundary line*, and (ii) *Mr. Read states that in the excavation he conducted he found several "pockets" of charcoal*, some of them large enough to fill both his hands.

(i) *The barrow stands very near an ancient boundary line.* A charter given by King Ethelred to St. Peter's, Westminster, in 986—there seems no reason to doubt its genuineness, and if there were, and if it really dates from a rather later century, the present argument would scarcely be vitiated—defines the boundaries of Hampstead ages ago. It is curious to observe they are the boun-

daries of Hampstead at the present moment—the boundaries that were recognised and adopted by the Boundary Commission some ten years since. This charter speaks of “the haw” or “hedge” (A. S. *haga*) as the limit on the eastern side of the estate; and a careful study of the other localities named shows that the hedge, at this very day to be seen some yards to the west of the Highgate barrow, is the true representative—perhaps the lineal descendant—of the hedge mentioned in the tenth century. See my account of this charter and a yet older but less definite one in *The Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, Part XIX*. But there is not the slightest reason for supposing that this boundary was first settled in the time of King Ethelred or in that of King Edgar. It is almost certainly far older. Probably enough it marked originally the frontier of the Trinobants, and during the Roman occupation still remained the boundary of what may be called the Trinobantine Section of the province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*, subsequently perhaps for a time delimitating the East Saxons. But the early history of Hampstead and the relation of the Romans to it are utterly obscure. Camden and Norden believed that the main road through it—the road that leads to Hendon—was a Roman road; they believed it was the Watling Street. It seems clear that they erred in this statement; but certainly that is a very old road; and certainly also the Romans were not unconnected with Hampstead, Roman remains having been found in or near Well Walk.

(ii). What is now to be pointed out is that charred coals were often deposited by the *agrimensores* in these boundary barrows; and does not this fact provide the most plausible explanation of the pockets of charcoal found by Mr. Read in the Highgate barrow? No other at all plausible explanation appears as yet to have been suggested. The hypothesis that they are the ashes of the funeral feast, celebrated when the barrow was being heaped up over some great chieftain, is difficult indeed to accept or understand. Why should such ashes be found so strangely distributed, even if an analysis could associate them with ancient viands, or ancient cookings? They would seem to be satisfactorily explained by what we know as to certain usage followed in the case of boundary barrows. “The *agrimensores*,” says Mr. Coote, “were not content to leave the evidence of their craft upon the surface

only. They established a system of underground signs also, to supply the place of those which should be removed from the surface, or which, from a scarcity of material, might not have been put there." And, after speaking of various substructures and other such devices, he points out that "on the ground which should form the base upon which these mounds and hillocks would be subsequently heaped, the agrimensores deposited charcoal, broken pottery, gravel, pebbles (brought from a distance), lime, ashes, pitched stakes,—all things which upon a subsequent excavation of the mound would demonstrate that the hand of man had placed them to serve with their surroundings as a token of something more abstruse." And in a note he quotes from Faustus and Valerius: "Et intra ipsis [botontinis] carbones et cinus [cinus, neut., is a various form of cinis, masc.] et testa tusa cooperuimus. Trifinium [a meeting place or common point of three 'territories'] quam maxime quando constituimus cum signis, id est cinus aut carbones et calce [sic] ibidem construximus et super duximus, et super toxam [this rough coverlet] monticillum constituimus." But charcoal seems sometimes to have been used by itself, and it is obviously conceivable that it may have been inserted in just such "pockets," such handfuls, as were found in the Highgate barrow. Oddly enough one of the most interesting allusions to this use of charcoal occurs in St. Augustine's *De Civitate Die* xxi. 4. Speaking of Nature's testimonies that bodies may remain undiminished in the fire, he writes: "Quid in carbonibus? Nonne miranda est et tanta infirmitas ut ictu levissimo frangantur, pressu facillimo conterantur, et tanta firmitas ut nullo humore corrumpantur, nulla ætate vincantur, usque adeo ut eos substernere soleant qui limites figunt ad convincendum litigatorem, quisquis post quantalibet tempora extiterit fixumque lapidem limitem non esse contenderit? Quis eos in terra humida infossos ubi ligna putrescerent, tamdiu durare incorruptibiliter posse, nisi rerum corruptor ille efficit?" At Lilborne, in the county of Northampton, "there is," says Gough, "a conical hill near which, some people digging, in hopes of treasure, found only coals (i.e., charcoals, the carbones of the agrimensores)". See *The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal*, vol. ii., p. 77, 1873.

As said above, the theory here advanced cannot be, and by no means is, insisted upon. But in the absence of anything better or,

at all events, of anything conclusive and beyond appeal, it may fairly claim a hearing, though it may not command acceptance. Even an inferior hypothesis is often useful to work with or from. Lastly, all possible solutions of a problem deserve at least a momentary survey.

P.S.—Having, since I wrote the foregoing, had the pleasure of perusing Mr. Read's article as given above, may I just say that I never myself suggested that the barrow might be 'the burial-place of the slain at a struggle for precedence between the men of St. Albans and those of London'? I quoted from Howitt's *Northern Heights of London* a very curious tradition as to such a battle, and I showed how plausible it was, which surely there is no denying; but I did *not* endorse Howitt's words that the mound contained the dust of the slain. My own idea was that it might conceivably be the grave of the Trinobantine King Imanuentuis, who was killed, as we know, in a battle between the Catuvelauns and the Trinobants; and this idea is not at all contradicted by the exploration Mr. Read has so ably directed. See *The Athenæum* for Nov. 17, 1883; and *The Gentleman's Magazine* for April and May, 1887.

The Accounts of St. Albans Grammar School.

BY THE REV. FRANK WILLCOX, M.A., HEAD MASTER.



AN old MS. Book containing the accounts of St. Albans Grammar School, almost without a break, from 1587 to 1783, has been kindly lent to me by the Governors of the School. Though this book does not refer to the earliest days of the School, which was founded before 1119, yet, as it contains several very interesting particulars, such as allusions to Sir Nicholas and Sir Francis Bacon, the curious old library and quaint School customs, and has also preserved the names of the governors and many scholars of the School, it has been thought worthy of transcription. I do not

propose, however, to transcribe it in full: but, after giving, without any omission, the first two or three accounts, to select, in chronological order, only the more interesting details. Perhaps it should be stated, to explain frequent allusions, that during the whole period covered by this Account Book the school was held in the Lady Chapel of St. Albans Abbey, where it remained till 1870; and also that the School held and still continues to hold two "wine licences" granted by Queen Elizabeth, and one granted by James I., all obtained by the influence of the Lord Keeper or Sir Francis Bacon.

The present extract contains a list of the books in the library in 1589. Some of the books mentioned are still in the School library, and in a few of them has been inserted the curious book-plate described by Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., in his work on Book-plates published two years ago.

"THE BOOK OF ACCOUNTS BELONGING TO THE FREE GRAMMAR
SCHOOL IN THE BOROUGH OF ST. ALBANS."

Burgus Sancti Albani in } The accompt of Thomas Wolley and
Commitatu Hertfordie } Thomas Rocket two of the principal
burgesses of the sayde Borough, Governors of the Free Grammer
Schole, taken before Richard Lockey, Mayor of the sayde
Borough and the Burgesses thear, for twoo yeeres beginning on
the Feast Daye of All Saints *anno domini* 1587, and ending at
the same Feast *anno domini* 1589 as followeth, viz:—

The sayd accomptants do charge themselves with Hugh Eliot 20*l.*
and Robert Robins 20*l.* vintners for twoo whole yeeres' rent for
retayling of wines within the sayd Borough ended at Michael-
mas last past according to the tenor and meaning of the Queene's
Maties letters patent, in that behalf made and granted.
Summa, xl*l.*

And of Mr. Cox for twoo whole yeres rent of certayne lands
called Bulhams land late geven by Ric: Rainshawe esquier to
the use of the sayde schole ended at Michaelmas last the
sum of x*l.*

And of divers Schollers for their admission into the sayde free
schole being in nomber three score and fourteen at xiid the
pece as by a particuler bill declaring their severall names
appareth iii*l.* xiv*s.*

And of Mistris Mantell for a legacie geven to the librarie by her late husband Hugh Mantell deceased, *xxs.*

Som totall of the receipts or charge theis twoo yeres, *livl. xiv̄s.*

Of the wiche the Accomptants do
aske allowance as followeth :—

First for twoo whole yere's wages payd unto M^r Thomas, Schole-master as duly appeareth by his acquittance, *xl̄.*

Item for twoo whole yere's wages payd unto M^r Thomas, Schole-master, due to his usher, *xl̄.*

Payd to Carter the lime man for ii sacks of lime, *iis.*

Payd for sand, *vid.*

Payd to Miles and Atkins his laborer for one days worke in mending the schole porche, *xxd.*

Payd to Edward Meadman for a ground sell, ledges and setting up the schole dore agayne leading into Holywell Street, *xvis.*

Payd to Miles and his laborer for worke done about the same dore and other places, *xiiid.*

Payd to M^r Thomas, scholemaster, that wiche he layd out for the Schole in the tyme of the late Governors, Richard Lockey, now Mayor, and Robert Shrimpton as by their bill of accompt appereth, *xis.*

Item to him in allowance for brome etc, *xiiid.*

Payd to James the Smith for a locke, ketches and latches and key for the Schole Yard dore leading unto Holywell Street, *iiis. vid.*

Payd for half a π and xii foot of inche board to make a Librarie at viii shillings the π and vi foot of half inche boardes at *vs. iiid., viis. viiid.*

Payd more for the same Librarie for half a π and xvii foot of inche bords at *viiiis.* the π and 24 foote of halfe inche bords at *vs. iiid., vis. viiid.*

Payd to Edward for xxxiii foote of quarters to make the turned pillars about the same, *iis. viiid.*

For nailes as by a bill of particulars appereth, *xvid.*

Payde for iii sacks of lyme, *iiis.*

Payde to Meadman for *iiior.* dayes worke of him selfe and his ii men in the Librarie at *iis. viiid., xs. viiid.*

- Payde more to him for one dayes worke of him selfe, *xiiid.*
- Payde to Norton for x foote of glasse at *vd.* and xi quarrels of glasse for the twoo windows theare, *vs.*
- Payde for twoo chaynes wiche have chayned the twoo greke bookes the Lord Keeper gave in his time, *xd.*
- Payde to Miles for one dayes worke in muring up part of the upper window with brick and stone and twoo houres work on the morrow after, *xiiid.*
- Payde to the glasier for mending the same window and for iv paines of glasse, *xvid.*
- Payde to James Clinckard as by his bill appereth, *iiis. vid.*
- Payde to Milksop for mending the lead over the Schole being one daye's worke of him selfe and for 3*lbs.* 4*qrs.* of soder at *viiiid.*, *iiis. viiid.*
- Payde to James Clinckard as by another bill of his appereth. *xxiid.*
- Payde to Marson for digging and carieing of twoo loads of claye, *iis.*
- Payde to Goodman Skinner and Simond Fuller for one dayes work and a halfe in mending the lofte window over the librarie, *iiis.*
- Payde to them for nailes they bought, *iid.*
- Payde for a bell rope, *vid.*
- Payde for one hundred of nailes, *iid.*
- Payde for tile pins, *iid.*
- Payde for vi penney nailes, *iiid.*
- Payde for one bundell of lath, *xiiid.*
- Payde for one bushell of lyme, *vd.*
- Payde for half a m^o lath nailes, *ixd.*
- Payde for timber and iron worke to repaire the loft over the librarie, *iis. xid.*
- Payde to Trian for ripping the lofte over the librarie and doing up the decayed walls, *viis.*
- Payde for this booke, *iis. vid.*
- For engrossing this Accompt, *viiiid.*
- Som totall of the allowances or payments theis two yeeres, *livl. xivs.*
- A note of suche bookes as are geven to the librarie in the tyme of Thomas Wolley & Thomas Rocket, Governors of the Free Grammer Schole :—

- Imprimis twoo verie faire bookes in folio well bound and claspt containyng the whole worokes of Plato: set out by Serranus lately, of the best edition, geven by Mr. Francis Bacon: price whereof, *vi*l.
- Item a fayre new Greke Dictionarie in quarto called Crispinus Lexicon newly corrected by Mr. Grant, bound in velume, geven by Mr. Roger Williams our minister: price whereof, *xs*.
- Item an ancient booke of Plinius, *De Historia Naturali*, in majore fo, bound in bord, with a fair margent throughout, lined and ruled, geven by Mr. Thomas, our scholemaster, *precium*, *xxx*s.
- Item an ancient Greke Dictionarie in folio called Cornucopia or κέρασ 'Αμαλθείας bound in bord, geven by Mr. Thomas, scholemaster, *precium* *xiii*s. *iv*l.
- Item a faire nue Bible well bound in red leather, bost and claspt, in i^{vo} by Tremelius and the New Testament by Tremelius and Junius, adding thereunto the Syriak Translation, geven by Mr. Hugh Mantell; price whereof, *xiii*s. *iv*l.
- Item twoo excellent bookes of many ancient learned men's sentences called for their excellencie *Opus Aureum*, The Golden Worke, bound in lether, both of a bigness, geven by Mr. William More, minister of St. Peters: price whereof, *xiii*s. *iv*l.
- Item a faire new Dictionarie, English and Latin, called Cowper's Dictionarie of the last and best edition, geven by Nathanaell Martin, scholler of the schole: price whereof, *xx*s.
- Moreover there are brought into the librarie twoo verie faire bookes, the one a Homer with enarrations of the best scoliasts, the other Demosthenes of the best and fayrest edition with scutcheons of the armes of my Lord Keeper, reserved since the first Disputations, geven by the sayd Lord Keeper: price whereof, *iiii*l.
- Item Mr. Addams, Doctor of Phisick, gave in his life tyme one Cowper's Dictionarie and a Greke Lexicon: price whereof, *xxvi*s. *viii*l.
- The librarie is now worth *xv*l.
- Memorandum, theare is now in the Librarie half a hundred, lacking one pound, of lead. Item one faire thicke planke for a window. Item one iron cradell with a wooden frame."

(To be continued.)

Mr. Fortnum's Collections at Stanmore.

BY THE EDITOR.



THE transfer, during last autumn, of one of the largest collections in England of antique bronzes and other objects of art from its home at Stanmore to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford is an event which should not be passed over in these pages.

It is well known that some years since the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford received, firstly on loan, and subsequently by free gift to the University, an extensive and interesting collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan bronzes and other antique objects, and an important representative series of maiolica wares, including examples of Persian, Hispano-Moresque, and Italian, many of the specimens being of considerable importance. In addition to these were many very fine works of renaissance sculpture in marble and terra cotta, and many choice and important Italian statuettes, medals, bass-relief plaquettes, and other bronzes of the renaissance period. This valuable collection had been formed during many years and was arranged in the library and other rooms of the Hill House, Stanmore, the residence of its and their owner, Mr. C. Drury E. Fortnum, since 1852. By him was the collection given to the University; but, unable to part with all the beautiful and valuable objects, assiduously collected during the course of some forty or more years, Mr. Fortnum retained some of the choicer objects of the renaissance, bronzes, maiolica, Persian, and Damascus wares, and his collection of finger rings of all periods.

During the month of October of this year, the new rooms, which had been building at Oxford at the cost of £15,000—an equal sum having been given and promised for the endowment of the Museum by Mr. Fortnum—being ready to receive the treasures from the old building near the Clarendon, Mr. Fortnum decided, before leaving England for his winter's sojourn at Mentone, to send to Oxford nearly all the remainder and choicer objects of his renaissance collection, retaining only his oriental bronzes and china and the cabinet of rings and gems. Nearly two

hundred objects were packed and safely delivered under their owner's personal supervision, at the new rooms of the Ashmolean Museum connected with the University galleries. There they are now provisionally arranged in cases with the previously given objects of kindred class, the renaissance objects occupying the "Fortnum" Gallery, the antiques being absorbed among other prehistoric Egyptian, Greek and Roman specimens in the adjoining rooms.

Small and great together, Mr. Fortnum's contribution outnumbers a thousand objects. Artistically, this last contribution in respect to maiolica and Italian bronzes is most important, among them being several pieces known throughout Europe and greatly coveted; of their market value some idea may be formed from the fact that the sum of two thousand pounds had been offered and refused by Mr. Fortnum for three of the bronzes of this last contribution to the Ashmolean. Thus Oxford, and the many who visit it, gain what Stanmore and the Hertfordshire side of Middlesex lose, not without considerable regret on the part of those whose privilege it was to see and admire the collection when arranged at the Hill House, Stanmore.

Life at Westminster School in the days of Charles I.

By W. PAGE, F.S.A.

IT is always interesting to read of the mode of living of our ancestors that we may compare it with our own, and soliloquize on the benefits or disadvantages which we now enjoy. Public school life at the present time is pretty well known to us all, so that an account of the daily routine of a Westminster schoolboy in the reign of Charles I., such as is given us amongst the State Papers preserved at the Public Record Office, will be of especial interest, more so, perhaps, as we have not much information of school life at that time.

The virtue of early rising appears formerly to have been insisted upon at Westminster, for our informant tells us that

"about a quarter of an houre after five in the morn we were called up by one of the monitors of the chamber with a *Surcite*!; and after Latin prayers we went into the cloysters to wash, and thence in order, two by two, to the schoole where we were to be by six of the clock at the furthest." On arrival in the school-room the boys were exercised in their Latin and Greek grammars, fourteen or fifteen being selected and called out to stand in a semi-circle before the master and the other scholars, to repeat the rules of syntax. After this, on alternate mornings, they made extempore verses in Latin and Greek, and to those who were most proficient, a pecuniary prize was given by the master; on the other mornings the scholars had to repeat passages from some Latin or Greek author, the master calling upon such as "by the feare or confidence discovered in their lookes," he judged had learnt or omitted to learn their lessons. From eight to nine in the morning they had breakfast, or, as our informant quaintly terms it, "beavor," and then preparation. The boys were in school again from nine till eleven, when Latin exercises and translations were made, and the master expounded some classic author. After this came dinner, at which meal and at supper some portions of the Bible were read from a Latin manuscript, "to facilitate the reading of such hands." The prebendaries of the Abbey dined in the Hall with the scholars and assisted the boys' digestions during dinner by calling upon some of them to make extempore verses upon a given subject. After dinner, from one to three, the boys were back again in school to construe Latin or Greek. From three to four there was recreation, but we are not, unfortunately, told what games were then customarily played in Dean's Yard. After recreation till five "they repeated a leafe or two of some book of rhetoricall figures or choise proverbs and sentences collected by the master for that use." Then apparently came supper, after which bed, except that sometimes in the summer time the boys of the seventh form were instructed at the master's chambers "out of Hunter's Cosmographie, and practised to describe and find out cities and countries in the mappes."

Such was the very classical education given to the Westminster boys of the seventeenth century, many of whom afterwards distinguished themselves in various walks of life. There is a curious omission in this diary of any mention of arithmetic or mathematics,

which, however classical the education at Westminster may have been, without doubt must have been taught.

On Sundays, we are told, that before church, the boys construed the Greek Testament and repeated part of the Greek Catechism, and in the afternoon "made verses upon the preacher's sermon or the Epistle and Gospel." Examples of these verses, had they come down to us, would doubtless have been both instructive and entertaining.

Our informant then goes on to describe the order and management of the school. He tells us that the best scholars from the seventh form were appointed as tutors to read and expound passages in Homer, Virgil, Horace, and other Greek and Latin authors, whenever the boys were waiting for the master's arrival. The scholars were governed by monitors, two for the Hall and as many for Church, school, the fields, and the cloister, "which last attended them at washing and were called *monitores immundorum*." The captain of the school had authority over all the monitors, "and was therefore called *monitor monitorum*." All these monitors gave their commands, and made their complaints in Latin, the complaints being presented on Friday morning to the master, when punishments were inflicted, which, we are told, "were often redeemed by exercises or favours shown to boyes of extraordinary merite who had the honor (by the *monitor monitorum*) manie times to begge and prevaile for such remissions."

Westminster scholars have always been noted for Latin verse, and the masters appear to have been ever ready to display the skill of the boys in this respect; we are told that "when plumpe walkers came in (*i.e.*, such as strived to hold the master in long discourse) the master would call out some of his scholars to show what verses they could make on a sodaine upon a theame to be given by them, if they were scholars."

It is unfortunate that our unknown diarist makes no mention of the old customs and privileges, of which so many exist at Westminster.

Verulam House.

COMMUNICATED BY THE EARL OF VERULAM.

IN the MS. "History of Gorhambury" by the Hon. Charlotte Grimston I find the following:—"Sir Harbottle Grimston, upon the marriage of his eldest son George with the daughter of Sir Edward Alston, knight, placed them in Verulam House, and after the death of George Grimston, without issue, his widow remained in possession of that residence; but it was in a state of great decay, and the repairs of it occasioned some misunderstanding between Sir Harbottle and his daughter-in-law, which was terminated by her re-marriage with John, Duke of Somerset. In the year 1665, Sir Harbottle pulled the house down, and sold the materials to two carpenters for four hundred pounds, which Mr. Aubrey greatly laments, and says they made eight hundred by their bargain."

List of Persons who Paid the Tax on Male Servants in 1780.

COMMUNICATED BY J. J. CARTWRIGHT, F.S.A.

THE information contained in the following pages is taken from a manuscript volume among the records of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury preserved in the Public Record Office, and is now printed by the kind permission of their lordships. The Act under which the tax was levied was passed in the seventeenth year of George III.'s reign, 1777, and provided that from and after the fifth day of July in that year there should be paid yearly the sum of twenty-one shillings for every male servant retained or employed in the following capacities:—maitre d'hotel, house-steward, master of the horse, groom of the chamber, valet de chambre, butler, under-butler, clerk of the kitchen, confectioner, cook, house-porter, foot-

man, running-footman, coachman, groom, postilion, stable-boy, and other helpers in the stables, gardener (not being a day-labourer), park-keeper, game-keeper, huntsman, and whipper-in. The Act did not, however, extend to servants employed in husbandry or manufactures, or in any trade or calling by which the master or mistress of such servants should earn a livelihood or profit; nor to the servants of the Colleges and Halls of the Universities in England and Scotland, and of the Colleges of Westminster, Eton, and Winchester. The Royal Hospitals of Christ, St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and Saint Thomas in the City of London and borough of Southwark were exempt, as were also Guy's and the Foundling Hospitals.

Assuming that the return from which the extracts relating to the counties of Hertfordshire and Middlesex have been made, is complete, we have in this Treasury volume record of the names of the principal inhabitants of every town and village in England and Wales in the year 1780, so far as the social importance of each individual can be judged by the fact of his being in a position to keep one or more male servants. In London and Westminster, moreover, where it may be said that the large majority of persons likely to interest future generations are to be found living during some portion of each year, the actual street, square, lane, or other residential locality, in which the person paying the tax resided at the time, is recorded. In the following arrangement the name of the tax-payer comes first, his or her address second, and the number of male servants kept last.

LONDON.

Allen & Co., St. Lawrence, 1
 Allen, R. & Co., Ironmonger Lane, 2
 Amsinck, Paul, Dowgate Ward, 2
 Amyand & Co., do., 4
 Austin, E., Garlick Hythe, 1
 Able, G., Trinity Ward, 1
 Anderson, J. & Co., St. Lawrence, 2
 Agutter, Paul, Aldermanbury, 2
 Allards, James, Black Friars, 2
 Adair, William, Aldgate, 1
 Abarbamel, Racl., do., 1
 Adams, Thos., do., 1
 Asgill, Sir C. & Co., Langborne Ward, 1
 Ashmore, Thos., do., 1

Arnold, Wm., do., 1
 Atkinson, James, do., 2
 Appleton, D., Tower Hill, 1
 Allen, P., St. Mary Abchurch, 2
 Athawes, —, St. Martin Orgars, 1
 Acton, J., Walbrook Ward, 2
 Anderson, W., Bridge Ward, 1
 Allnutt, Thos., Tower Ward, 2
 Atkinson, Christopher, do., 3
 Allen, Peter Alexander, do., 2
 Arboin, James, do., 1
 Arboin, Matthew, do., 2
 Adams, James, do., 1
 Andrews, John, Guildhall, 2
 Atkyns, Hugh, do., 1

LONDON.—Continued.

Anderson, Alexander, Lothbury, 2
 Ashton & Co., Coleman Street, 1
 Andree, R. L., Broad Street, 1
 Aubert, A. & A., do., 2
 Aguilar, Hon. D., St. Bartholomew
 Precinct, 5
 Angusteirn, J. J., St. Martin's, 6
 Agaziz, Lewis, Bishopsgate With-
 in, 1

Author, J., do., 1
 Appleton & Co., Bishopsgate
 Without, 1
 Andree, D., do., 3
 Aislalie, Samuel, Candlewick
 Ward, 1
 Arfwidson, Hans, Aldgate, 1
 Adams, Benj., Aldgate, 1
 Atkinson, R., St. Martin Orgars, 2

WESTMINSTER.

Aylesford, Lord, Arlington St., 71
 Ashburnham, Earl of, Dover
 Street, 19
 Albemarle, Lady, Berkeley Sq., 6
 Adams, James, Bond Street, 3
 Ancaster, Duchess of, Berkeley
 Square, 6
 Armstrong, Miss, Hill Street, 4
 Allanson, Mrs., Hill Street, 4
 Aylesford, Lady, Grosvenor St., 12
 Arnot, Matthew, Audley Street, 3
 Austin, Lady, do., 2
 Aston, Lady, Upper Brook Street, 1
 Archer, J., Lower Brook Street, 20
 Aislalie, Wm., Grosvenor Square, 16
 Agar, Ellis Welbore, Norfolk
 Street, 5
 Asaph, Bishop of, Bolton Row, 7
 Abington, Frances, Piccadilly, 2
 Armsted, Elizth., Clarges Street, 2
 Adair, Mr., Half Moon Street, 1
 Aisley, Stephen, do., 1
 Ashley, Jane, Curzon Street, 2
 Adams, Wm., Chesterfield St., 4
 Amherst, Genl., Park Lane, 4
 Akenhead, John, Grosvenor Place, 2
 Avenant, D. Mrs., Crown Court, 1
 Auriel, Elizth., Queen Street, 1
 Avenge, D', Jas. Chas., Old Palace
 Yard, 1
 Andrews, Louisa, Queen Square, 2
 Amial, Stephen, Knightsbridge, 1
 Ackworth, Abraham, Smith Street, 2
 Almack, William, King Street, 2
 Atkinson, —, Pall Mall, 1
 Adair, Wm., do., 7
 Anson, Geo., St. James Square, 1
 Asgill, Sir C., York Street, 5
 „ Old Burlington Street, 5
 Aglmore, Mrs., Sackville Street, 1
 Abdy, Lady, do., 2

Arbothnot, Geo., Cork Street, 2
 Addington, Dr., Clifford St., 4
 Adair, Robert, Argyll Street, 3
 Armstrong, Wm., do., 2
 Argyll, Duke of, do., 17
 Alsop, Alderman, Great Marl-
 borough Street, 2
 Arabin, Capt., Poland Street, 1
 Alfrey, Mr., do., 1
 Andrews, J., Noel Street, 1
 Alexander, Geo., Haymarket, 1
 Adams, Wm., Adelphi, 1
 Arthington, Thos., do., 4
 Adams, Mr., St. Martin's Place, 1
 Allanson, Joseph, St. Clement's
 Courtyard, 1
 Abingdon, Wm., Beaufort Bldgs, 1
 Aylmer, Thos., Boswell Street, 1
 Almack, Mr., Kings Bench Walk, 1
 Aldersey, Mr., do., 1
 Addison, Mr., do., 2
 Anthruster, Mr., do., 1
 Addey, Mr., Paper Buildings, 1
 Allen, John, Clements Inn, 1
 Alexander, Wm., Garden Court, 1
 Arckland, Robt., Church Street,
 Soho, 1
 Ardesoife, John, Frith Street, 2
 Armstrong, Dr. James, Soho Sq., 2
 Adair, James, do., 3
 Addington, Wm., do., 1
 Allen, John, Charles Street, 1
 Angelo, Dome., King's Sq. Court, 3
 Antrobus, Edmund, Bedford Street, 1
 Ashburner, William, King Street, 1
 Albemarle, Dowager Lady, New
 Street, Spring Gardens, 5
 Antrobus, Ed., do., 3
 Ashurst, Sir William, do., 4
 Armington, Henry, St. James' Pk., 7
 Abercorn, Earl of, Grosvenor-sq., 12

Adderley, Lettice, Chelsea, 1
Aufreder, Geo., do., 5
Ailiffe, Thos., Kensington, 1
Armitage, Robt., do., 1
Atkinson, Josiah, Kensington
Gravel Pits, 1
Adams, Jno., do., 2
Auchmety, Robt., do., 1
Adams, Mr. Jas., Brompton, 2
Agasiz, Mr., Hammersmith, 1
Alexander, Mr., do., 2
Ayton, Mr., Little Ealing, 1
Alexander, Mrs., Acton, 1
Angelar, Mr., do., 1
Ansell, Mrs., New Brentford, 1
Annesley, Av., Isleworth, 1
Ashby, Mrs., do., 1
Ashby, Mrs., do., 2
Aseough, Francis, Norwood, 3
Arnold, Mr., Teddington, 1
Atterbury, Mr., do., 1
Allen, Rev. Dr., Littleton, 3
Almack, Mr., Hanworth, 3
Aldridge, Abraham, Uxbridge, 1
Arnold, Mr., Hillingdon, 1
Ashurst, Sir Wm., Enfield, 7
Ardesoif, Jno., Tottenham, 3
Arnold, Mrs., Harrow Town, 1
Allnut, Mr., Sudbury, 1
Anderson, Jno., Hendon, 3
Annesley, Arthur, Lincoln's Inn
Fields, 5
Addington, Wm., Southampton
Row, 2
Ainsworth, Rowd., Great Russell
Street, 3
Anguith, Thos., ditto, 2
Alexander, Mr., Hampstead, 1
Auriol, Mr., do., 1
Arnold, Latham, do., 1
Ardesoif, Isaac, do., 3
Armstrong, Capt., Percy Street, 1
Adair, Robt., Charlotte Street, 1
Allenby, Mr., do., 1
Andrew, P. Miles, Gough's Street, 2
Adams, Margaret, Cavendish
Square, 4
Abel, Chas. Fredk., Duke Street, 1
Ashton, Mary, Harley Street, 1
Archer, Lady, New Cavendish
Street, 6
Allprice, Hussey Thos., Bentinck
Street, 2
Ashton, Elizth., Duke Street West, 1
Ashton, Catherine, Seymour Street, 2
Adams, Samuel, Manchester Sq., 2
Aseough, Francis, Wimpole Street, 3

Andrews, Mrs., Wigmore Street, 1
 Archer, Catherine, do., 2
 Armstrong, Genl., Berners Street, 4
 Allen, Thos., do., 4
 Adams, Fran., Great Titchfield
 Street, 1
 Aguilar, De, Soln., John Street, 1
 Adams, Abraham, Berkeley Street, 2
 Allwick, Wm., Portman Square, 4
 Aldboro, Earl of, Stratford Place, 4
 Ashurst, Mrs. Eliz., Bedford Row, 2
 Anson, W. J., do., 1
 Austin, Robt., James Street, 2
 Adams, Jno., Chancery Lane, 3
 Aland, Jno. Fortescue, Grays Inn
 Lane, 1
 Andree, Dr., Hatton Garden, 1
 Allen, Thos., Hatton Street, 3
 Allen, Henry, do., 1
 Ahmuty, Thos., Queen Square, 1
 Adair, Sergt., do., 3
 Allen, Widow, do., 1
 Ainge, Wm., Gloucester Street, 1
 Ambrose, Hanh., Devonshire
 Street, 1
 Atkinson, J., Great Ormond St., 1
 Anderson, Jas., Lambs Conduit
 Street, 1
 Astley, Edward, Bell Yard, Carey
 Street, 1
 Adair, Jas., Searle Street, 1
 Arden, R. F., Lincoln's Inn, 2
 Altham, Roger, Islington, 3
 1
 Anderson, Alex., Hornsey, 3
 Aislable, Mr., Newington Green, 1
 Aahmala, Mr., Finchley, 1
 Allen, Thos., do., 2
 Alland, Fortescue, do., 1
 Abney, Eliz., Stoke Newington, 3
 Arnold, Thos., St. Johns Road,
 Clerkenwell, 1
 Amery, Wm., St. John Street, 1
 Anderson, W., Charterhouse Sq., 1
 Alvarez, Jesuram, Hackney, 5
 Alvarez, Dd., do., 1
 Ady, Geo., Homerton, 2
 Albert, Jacob, do., 3
 Angulay, Dd., Clapton, 1
 Agace, Jacob, do., 1
 Agace, Martha, do., 1
 Allavoine, Peter, Stuart Street
 Artillery Ground, 1
 Allen, Thos., Burr Street, St.
 Catherine's, 1
 Ainslie, Josh., Broad Street, Wap-
 ping, 1

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Auber, Peter, Cheshunt, 2
 Atkinson, Aln. Mr., Hertford, 1
 Arlington, Revd. Mr., Aston, 1
 Alton, Mr., Graveley, 4
 Arboin, Mattw., Woodside, 2
 Atkinson, J., Hitchin, 1
 Adams, P. T., Bushey, 3

Adams, Saml., Theobald Street, 1
 Ashurst, Mrs., Park Ward, 1
 Ashby, Mrs., Rickmansworth, 1
 Ailway, Mr., Watford, 1
 Avern, J., Buckland, 1
 Adams, T., Ware, 1

(To be continued.)

Natural History Notes for Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH.

By A. E. GIBBS, F.L.S., F.E.S.



THE earlier part of the coming quarter will be a time when the Naturalist has to content himself at home to a very large extent. He will, however, find plenty of work to do in attending to his collections, arranging his herbarium or his cabinet, and doing the thousand and one little things which the preservation of natural history specimens renders necessary. But though in January one has perforce to be for the most part "a fireside naturalist," yet fine mild days come now and again when we hear voices whispering in our ears, bidding us come out into the fields and woodlands and look for signs of the awakening of Nature from her winter's sleep. The trees, except the evergreens, are leafless. The berries, which afford food for the birds, are the only bits of colour in the hedgerow. One of the first flowers to attract the eye of the botanist will possibly be the snow-drop, which will be found growing in many spots in the two counties. Although it runs wild it can scarcely be called indigenous, for it generally either marks the site of an old garden or has been naturalised in shrubberies and plantations. But for all that, it claims attention, if only for its hardihood in braving the winter snows. Towards the middle of January, if the season be an early one, the catkins of the hazel will open and shed their fertilizing pollen, to be carried by the wind to the little bunches of red

pistils which a careful search will reveal to be protruding from their covering of protecting bracts. It is not the catkins which develop into nuts, as is generally supposed. When they have ripened their stamens and shed their pollen, their work is done and they drop off. The nuts result from the minute red blossoms to which the pollen has been conveyed by the wind. We see here the reason why the hazel produces its flowers before the foliage is unfolded; if it were not so, the broad green leaves would hide the pistillate blossoms and prevent the pollen from reaching them. Another flower which will be found before January is out, if the season be an open one, will be the dog mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*). Later on this common plant will cover the woods and hedgebanks with its somewhat sombre foliage. Its greenish blossoms are borne in a loose panicle, and unlike the hazel the pistillate flowers are on one plant and the staminate ones on another. In botanical parlance the dog mercury is diœcious. But it resembles the hazel in one respect and that is in being fertilized by wind agency. This is one of the most abundant of our native plants and will be seen almost everywhere. Another and less common species, however, the annual mercury (*M. annua*), is occasionally met with in both Hertfordshire and Middlesex. In the former county I have seen it growing on a flint wall at Hemel Hempstead, and I believe it also occurs in the neighbourhood of Hertford and Ware. In Middlesex it may be found at Child's Hill and in one or two other localities in the north of the Metropolis. A more conspicuous flower than either of these is the lesser celandine, which will open its cheerful blossoms in sheltered places by the 12th or 15th of January, its usual time of flowering, however, being more than a month later. Who does not welcome this little harbinger of spring, with its dark glossy leaves and bright yellow buttercup flowers, covering the bare earth with a carpet of green and gold,

Spreading out its glossy breast
Like a careless prodigal !

It is the first of the *Ranunculus* family to appear, but it is not a true buttercup, and the botanist names it *Ficaria verna*. Look for it wherever there is a spot that is sunny in winter and shady in summer. Another yellow flower, but of a very different kind, is the coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*), which in the beginning of March

will be seen on the railway banks ; the broad-angled leaves which look as though they were covered with cobwebs do not appear until after the flower is over. Its compound flowers, reminding one at first glance of a dandelion, show that it belongs to the great natural order Compositæ. The sweet violet is a favourite with everyone. Although it has been flowering for some time in the garden it is not till March has well set in that we shall find the blossoms in any quantity in the hedgerow. At about the same date we may look for

Daffodils,

That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.

The daffodil, although frequently planted, is, no doubt, a true native of both counties. It would be easy to say a good deal about it, and also about the other flowers which are harbingers of Flora's summer gifts, but space will not allow, and I must content myself with simply referring to one or two plants which may be looked for. About the beginning of March the pretty little vernal whitlow grass (*Erophila verna*) will open its cruciform flowers on old walls and dry banks. The shepherd's purse will probably be its companion. Towards the end of the month look out for the butterbur, the wood anemone, the ground ivy, the cowslip, the marsh marigold, the stitchwort, the chervill, and the blackthorn.

The Entomologist will not begin to get busy until March has set in, and then he will have his hands full of work, if the season has been an early one. A few geometers may have previously been seen upon the lamps or found at rest upon palings and tree trunks, but it is not until the sallow comes into blossom that the really serious work of the year sets in. I find that last year I began sallow beating in the neighbourhood of Watford on March 10th, when I took a few common moths of the genus *Tenio-campa*. Non-entomological readers will ask what is meant by sallow beating. I will try to explain. The sallow, or as the country people call it, "the palm," produces catkins which yield honey in great abundance and therefore are a favourite resort of insects of all sorts. In the day-time the bushes will be found surrounded by bees, flies and wasps darting from blossom to blossom, and filling the air with their music. Go again after dark, and the bush will still be found to have its host of visitors,

but this time they will mostly be moths. They sip the nectar, and finding it to their liking remain for a feast. They settle on the catkins, and when they have had a good meal they are indisposed to move. It may be the nectar has an intoxicating or soporific effect upon them—this is one of the things we do not quite understand—but the result is that they may be knocked off the catkins into pill boxes, or shaken off into an open umbrella, and so they fall an easy prey to the collector. The honey bee is one of the earliest insects to appear on the wing. A few hours of sunshine will arouse the inmates of the hive from their winter's slumber and bring them out for an airing, often only to be numbed by the cold wind, or to fall on to the snow and perish. I have seen my bees flying as early as the first of January, but the mean date of first flight for south-west Herts, is Feb. 15th. Queen wasps do not venture out so early. They will begin to make their appearance in March, and should be killed whenever possible. Towards the end of the quarter the common white butterflies will begin to emerge from their chrysalises while the hibernating lepidoptera such as the peacock, tortoise-shell, or brimstone may be met with on any sunny day.

I have left but little space to devote to our feathered friends; suffice it to say that the carefully kept records of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society show that the average date upon which the thrush commences to sing is Jan. 17th, and the skylark, Jan. 30th. Towards the end of Feb. the rook will begin to build its nest. The thrush lays about the 21st of March, and hatches its young about 17 days later. The partridge pairs about Jan. 27th, but the young birds will not be seen till June. The chiff-chaff begins to sing about March 26th, and the willow-wren about the same date.

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MIDDLESEX.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 62, CAMDEN SQUARE, LONDON, BY
G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., SEC.R.MET.SOC.—(COMMUNICATED BY
JOHN HOPKINSON, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.MET.SOC.).

September, 1894.—Temperature: min., $39\cdot3^{\circ}$ on 29th; max., $71\cdot2^{\circ}$ on 1st; range, $39\cdot1^{\circ}$. Rainfall, 1·05 inch on 11 days; max., 0·27 in. on 7th.

October.—Temperature: min., $31\cdot2^{\circ}$ on 17th; max., $62\cdot1^{\circ}$ on 2nd, 11th, and 13th; range, $30\cdot9^{\circ}$. Rainfall, 4·45 inches on 17 days; max., 1·35 in. on 30th.

November.—Temperature: min., $31\cdot3^{\circ}$ on 22nd; max., $63\cdot9^{\circ}$ on 1st; range, $32\cdot6^{\circ}$. Rainfall, 2·85 inches on 14 days; max., 0·66 in. on 14th.

Autumn.—Temperature: min., $31\cdot2^{\circ}$ on 17th Oct.; max., $71\cdot2^{\circ}$ on 1st Sept.; range, $40\ 0^{\circ}$. Rainfall, 8·35 inches on 42 days; max., 1·35 in. on 30th Oct.

The rainfall during the autumn was 0·29 in. above the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE GRANGE, ST. ALBANS, BY JOHN
HOPKINSON.

September.—Temperature: mean, $53\cdot3^{\circ}$; daily range, $12\cdot4^{\circ}$; min., $37\cdot9^{\circ}$ on 29th; max., $67\cdot5^{\circ}$ on 1st; extreme range, $29\cdot6^{\circ}$. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 83 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·1. Rainfall, 1·88 inch on 15 days; max., 0·50 in. on 24th.

October.—Temperature: mean, $48\cdot8^{\circ}$; daily range, $10\cdot2^{\circ}$; min., $34\cdot6^{\circ}$ on 22nd; max., $60\cdot5^{\circ}$ on 13th; extreme range, $25\cdot9^{\circ}$. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 89 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·7. Rainfall, 3·52 inches on 21 days; max., 0·90 in. on 30th.

November.—Temperature: mean, 45·0°; daily range, 11·2°; min., 30·9° on 23rd; max., 62·1° on 1st; extreme range, 31·2°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 89 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·2. Rainfall, 4·81 inches on 18 days; max., 1·40 in. on 14th.

Autumn.—Temperature: mean, 49·0°; daily range, 11·3°; min., 30·9° on 23rd Nov.; max., 67·5° on 1st Sept.; extreme range, 36·6°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 87 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·0. Rainfall, 10·21 inches on 54 days; max., 1·40 in. on 14th Nov.

The chief feature of the autumn of 1894 is the excessive and frequent rainfall, the amount being $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches above the average for the previous seven years, and the number of days on which rain fell being six more than the average. While the mean temperature was half a degree above the average, the maximum was not high, nor was the minimum low. The daily range of temperature was about 2 degrees less than the average, the days being colder and the nights warmer than usual, just the reverse of the conditions which prevailed during the autumn of 1893. The relative humidity and the proportion of sky covered by cloud were about the average.

Notes and Queries.

KENTISH TOWN.—Can any reader give information as to the origin of this name? It is well known that, in the manor of Kentish Town, the Kentish custom of Gavelkind obtains, and it has been suggested that the name has been taken from the custom. The alternative name of the manor (Cantelowes) is evidently ancient and manifestly has some reference to the county of Kent. Is there any evidence to show if and when a Kentish colony occupied Kentish Town?—LEX.

LEADEN BULLÆ.—Will some reader kindly tell me the origin and use of the leaden pieces often dug up in churches? I have several about the size of a halfpenny, and stamped with capital letters. Have they any connection with burial customs or with "burial in woollen"?—ENQUIRER.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S HOUSE AT EDGWARE.—I shall be very grateful if any reader will enable me to identify the house in Edgware where Oliver Goldsmith resided in 1768. It is described, in Forster's Life of the poet, as a cottage eight miles down the Edgware Road, "at the back of Canons." It was very small, and very absurdly decorated; and he used to call it his Shoemaker's Paradise, one of that craft having built it. "It was laid out with flying Mercuries, *jets d'eau*, and other preposterous ornaments, though the ground it stood upon, with its two rooms on a floor, its garden and all, covered considerably less than half-an-acre." The house as above described is quite distinct from that in Hyde Lane, about 300 yards from the village of Hyde, a farmhouse, still standing, in which Goldsmith lived for a short time previous to his death in 1774.—F. G. KITTON.

THE DAILY FLIGHT OF ROOKS.—I should much like to know why countless thousands of rooks should be attracted from this north side of London to some spot lying in a south or south-easterly direction. The rooks may be seen every morning by daybreak, flying high up in the air in a steady stream, all in the same direction, and this goes on for a couple of hours throughout the late autumn and winter months. About dusk in the evening they return in the same business-like fashion, having done their day's work, and drop down to their respective rookeries on the way home. I am told that they are attracted to the Thames valley by some congenial food to be found there at this wintry season. Can any correspondent throw light upon what the attraction is, and if rooks are to be seen along the course of the Thames in great numbers during the winter?—ELIZA BRIGHTWEN, Stanmore.

"MELLAGSTOONE TREES."—In the second volume of the Middlesex County Records, edited by Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson, mention is made of Mellagstoone trees growing at Chiswick in the reign of James I. Can any of your correspondents inform me whether this is the same as the "Melocestoon," a quince, or sort of yellow peach, mentioned in Bailey's Dictionary?—A. T. WATSON.

"SIGILLUM JOHANNIS DELAVAL."—Can anyone inform me as to the present whereabouts of a seal, inscribed as above, that was found in the garden of St. Albans Rectory in the late Lord Verulam's time?—VERULAM, Gorhambury.

CHURCH OR CHAPEL STANDING IN TWO PARISHES.—In the second volume of Lyson's "Environs of London" at page 513 there is mention made of the chapel formerly attached to an ancient hospital or house of lepers; in the removal of the hospital, which appears to have been connected with St. Bartholomew's, the chapel, on the petition of the surrounding Kingsland inhabitants, was allowed to remain. The building was repaired, and services conducted by a chaplain appointed by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's. Lysons describes it as being very small and of Gothic architecture. In the supplement to his work, at page 174, Lysons further alludes to the Chapel as standing partly in the parish of Hackney and partly in that of Islington; the pulpit, desk, and altar being in Hackney, in which parish also is the site of the hospital. Can any of your readers furnish any other instances of church or chapel erected on ground thus situated in two parishes?—W. W.

STRAW PLAITING IN ENGLAND: WHO INTRODUCED IT AND WHEN?—I find that in 1530 one Martin Johnson, who came from Guelders, is described as a "Strawen hatmaker, otherwise splyter hatmaker." Is it known if straw hats were made and used in this country at any date earlier than this? The pretty legend that straw plaiting was introduced by Mary, Queen of Scots, who whiled away the hours of her captivity with such work, is probably unreliable.—STRAMEN, St. Albans.

LONG ACRE.—Can any reader explain the meaning of the crowned female head and bust which appears in a niche on many of the houses in Long Acre, on Nos. 139, 140, 142 for instance, and also at intervals from one end of the street to the other, and on the north side only. There is no variation throughout, except at No. 133 where the figure has lately been brilliantly coloured.—GERALD PONSONBY.

A HERTFORDSHIRE TOKEN.—I should be glad of information respecting a piece of bronze, about the size of a current half-penny, found recently in my grounds. It bears the crest a sagittarius and beneath it "W. Paul"; on the reverse is a gallows with a figure hanging, and the inscription, "J. Mead, age 16, exced. the 14 (?) of Augt. 1791."—ARTHUR P. BLATHWAYT, Watford.

RENSHAW FAMILY.—In the Transactions of the St. Albans Architectural and Archæological Society for 1892, at page 11 *et seq.*, is narrated an account of certain proceedings in the Star Chamber, *temp.* Hen. VIII., in which Richard Renshaw, one of the King's Serjeants-at-Arms and resident in and benefactor to the charities of St. Albans, was involved. The reversion of his office of Serjeant-at-Arms was granted to him by Letters Patent, dated 27 Decr. 28 Hen. VIII. (1536), and he succeeded to the post soon afterwards, for on Monday, 12th Nov., 1537, he, as one of the Serjeants-at-Arms, attended the transport of the remains of Queen Jane Seymour from Hampton Court, where she died, to Windsor (Letters & Papers For. & Dom. Hen. VIII., vol. xi., p. 566, and vol. xii, pt. ii, p. 373, where his name was spelt Raynshowe). Can anybody assist me in elucidating whether he was related to the persons named in the following wills, which themselves are interesting?

Henry Raynshay of Bushey, com. Herts, by his will, dated 16 Sept., 1509, thus disposed, "Fyrste, I gyve my soule to God & to Oure Ladye St. Marie and to alle the saintes of Hevyn and my bodye to be bueryed yn the Chyrche of Sainet James in Busshe. I gif to the Chyrche of the Holie Martyre St. Albion, 4*d*. Also to the stipull wyth othere repayres, 26*s*. 8*d*. Alsoe I wyll to a priste for to saie a trygyntall of masses in Busshe Chyrche, as shortely as it may bee, 10*s*. Also to the torches, 3*s*. 4*d*. Also I wyll that Agary Hegcer have agayn the Englysh boke that mi wyfe borrowed of her that Nicolas and Thomas my sonnes dyd occupye in Essexe. Also I wylle to my wyfe tenn kyne of the beste my haryotts and mortuarye payde, and the resydew of my godes not wylled I wyll to Isabill my wyfe whom I ordeyne to be myne executrix and Nicholas my sonne to helpe her." His widow Isabella both made her will and died a few days later. By her will, which is undated, she directed that her body should be buried in the Church of St. James in Bushey "by my Husbonde there," and she continues, "Alsoe I bequethe to the High Aulter there a busshell of whete, and to my ghostly fader Wylliam, a busshell of whete. Item, To the mendyng of the Churche and the Porche the remaynder of my whete whych groweth. I bequethe to Johan Horwood my beste peticote. Item, To Johan my russett gowne and my old peticote. Item, To Alice Bacon my kyrtle. Also I wyl that Agary Heger have agayne her Englysh Boke whyche Nicolas and Thomas my

childe had in Essexe. The resydewe of my godes I bequeth to Nicholas my sonne and I make him sole exeutor." This will was proved 10 October, 1503, by Nicholas Renshaw in the Archdeaconry Court of St. Albans, and his father's will seems to have been registered at the same time (P.C.C. 114, Walingford). Richard Renshaw was a justice of the peace within the liberty of St. Albans in 1538-9 (Letters & Papers, For. & Dom. Hen. VIII., vol. xiii., pt. i, p. 85), for we find him sitting as such justice in conjunction with Ralph Rowlatt, his opponent in the Star Chamber proceedings before adverted to, on the 9 February in that year. His will dated 9 December, 1569, is partially given in Clutterbuck's History of Herts, vol. 1, p. 86, and in the 25th Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 183; but, although I have had searches made for it in P.C.C., the Consistory Court of London, and all the local Courts, I have not found it. Can any one tell me when it was proved or where a copy can be seen? An inventory of his goods and chattels, dated or taken in 1572, appears to be in the custody of the Corporation of St. Albans (Hist. MSS Commission, 5th Report, App. p. 565, b.).—WALTER C. RENSHAW, Lincoln's Inn.

FIREBRACE FAMILY.—They lived at Tottenham, Edmonton, and Enfield from about 1650 to 1700. Any particulars of them at either or all of these places (quoting full references) will be most acceptable. A certain Henry Firebrace signs a deed, dated 17th January, 1642-3, as "servant to Richard Rochdale Scr'" (scrivener?). Who was he?—C. MASON, 29, Emperor's Gate, S.W.

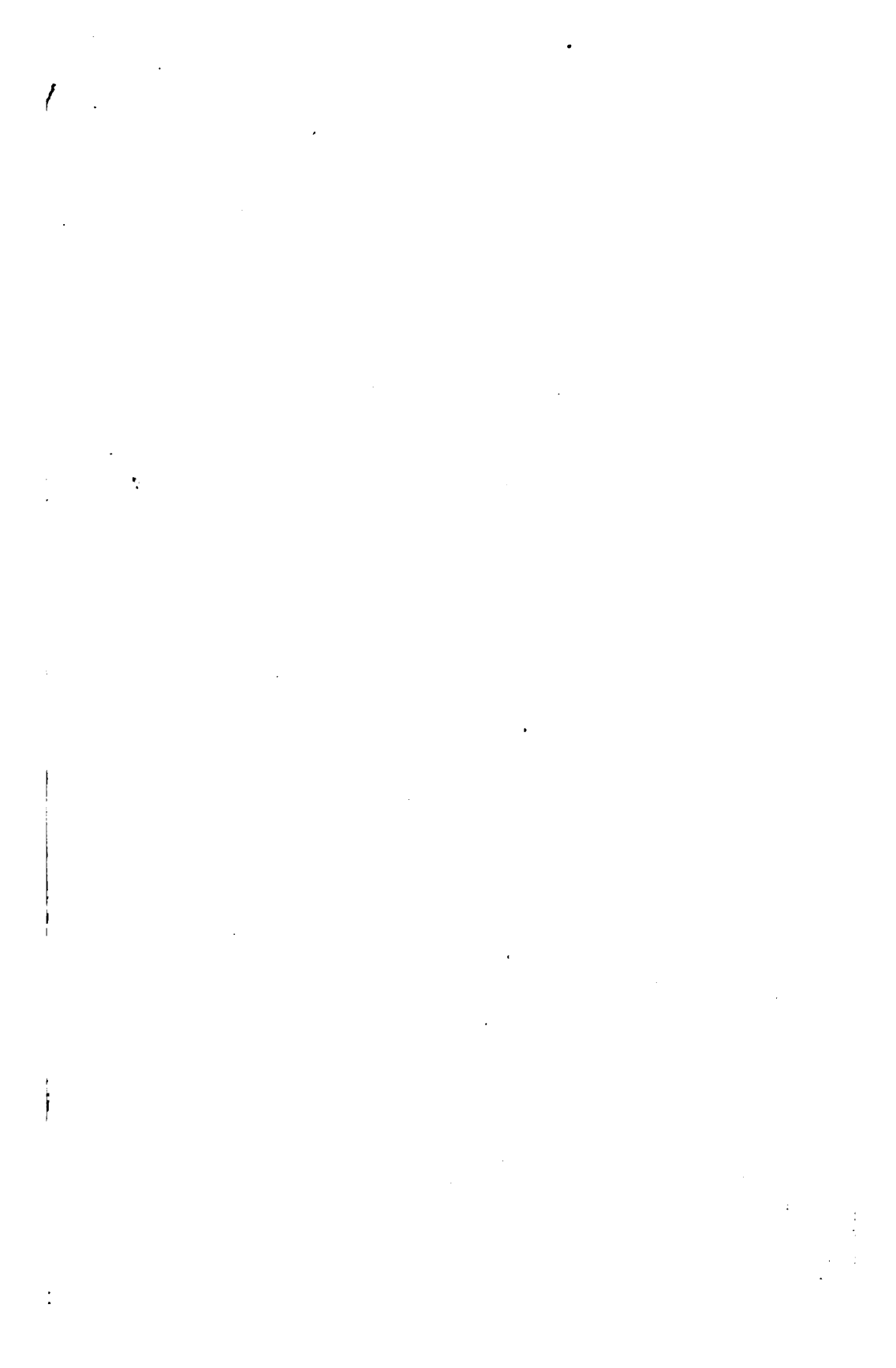
NATURAL HISTORY OF HERTFORDSHIRE.—In a "Guide to Hertfordshire" by Young Crawley, published anonymously in 1880, the following quotation is made from "a work, dated 1756, relating to the Natural History of the County":—"The surface of every plowed field is covered with innumerable small Stones of the flinty kind generally, and many of them inimitably variegated with various Colours and Figures. The Plumb Pudding stone may also be called a native of this County. Many of this kind which are found here will weigh twenty or thirty pounds, and will bear as fine a polish as Glass, and far exceed in beauty all the Marble I ever saw. In many of their gravel pits are also found clear, transparent pebbles, generally not exceeding the size of chesnuts, and seldom less than a pea, but as clear as a drop of water, and

extremely hard. These cut and polish as fine as a Diamond, and when set upon a good foil appear extremely brilliant, and are capable of being made into Rings, Buttons, and various other Toys In the meadows a great variety of Orchis; and about the ruins of Verulam the true Bee Orchis, a plant highly worthy of observation for its singularity and beauty; the flowers so perfectly resembling the smaller kind of the humble bee, that a person unacquainted with this curious plant might strike at them, supposing them to be real bees sitting upon the plant. The upper part representing the head is whitish; the side-pieces representing the wings are purplish; the body is brown, variegated in an elegant manner with lines and streaks of a shining gold colour, the leaves underneath, and on each side, being variously spotted, and striated of a yeasty colour, representing legs, feet, &c., and the deception of the whole would require some minutes time to detect and discover it to be a flower. It grows in chalky soils, and it flowers in June; most plants of this singular genus are to be found in this County; and I have seen a collection of 27 or 28; many of them were extremely beautiful, and by taking them into our gardens, might probably be made more so." Crawley does not give the title of the work from which he thus quotes, nor the author's name. Can any of your readers supply this information? The work which he says relates to the Natural History of Hertfordshire probably covers a wider area than this county and may not be entirely devoted to Natural History.—JOHN HOPKINSON, St. Albans.

AN EAGLE STONE IN ST. ALBAN'S SHRINE.—Pennant in the account of his journey from Chester to London (1782, 4to, p. 264) describes at some length the abbey of St. Albans, and speaking of the shrine of that saint, states that it was made of beaten gold and silver and enriched with gems and sculpture, and that the gems were taken from the treasury, one excepted, which being of singular use to parturient women was left out—I think he means left in—the treasury. "This," he continues, "was no other than the famous actites or Eagle, in most superstitious use from the days of Pliny (lib. xxxvi, c. 21) to that of Abbot Geffry refounder of this shrine." An account of the superstitions relating to the Eagle stone will be found in Brand's *Popular Antiquities* (4to, 1813, vol. ii., pp. 2, 405, 585. See also "NOTES AND QUERIES," 6th series, vol. iii. pp. 327, 509; vol. iv. p. 297). The Eagle stone is usually understood to

be a rounded lump of clay ironstone, hollow, and with a loose nucleus within it which rattles when the stone is shaken, and according to Hill's *Materia Medica*, quoted in Johnson's Dictionary, every fossil with a nucleus in it has obtained the name of Eagle stone. One would almost think, however, from Pennant's words, "the famous actites," that the stone at St. Albans was an unusually celebrated Eagle stone, and it would be very interesting if further information about it could be discovered. I should also like to hear of instances of stones, other than lumps of clay ironstone, being called Eagle stones.—HORACE W. MONCKTON, Temple.

DISCOVERY OF POTTERY IN SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HOLBORN.—A number of workmen are at present engaged in digging out the foundations for new premises for the ever-increasing business of the Birkbeck Bank. Whilst so engaged one of the men struck his pickaxe into what he at first thought was an old drain. In moving the surrounding earth he found he had shattered an earthen pot into fragments and scattered a number of bones which it had contained possibly for the last eighteen centuries. The depth from the ordinary surface being about eighteen feet, this would allow a foot to each century. The exact spot appears to have been under the boundary or garden wall of old Southampton House. On gathering the fragments together, Mr. Birkbeck Ravenscroft carefully and successfully rejoined all the portions brought to him; unfortunately some are missing, but the result is seen to form two vases. Both the articles are of unburnt clay; not so the bones, they have been calcined. The larger vase is about twelve inches in height, eight inches in greatest diameter, the base, three and the neck, five inches. The smaller resembles in shape the modern flower-pot saucer, being about five inches across and two in height. The colouring of the latter is a slaty-black, the former brownish grey with a very archaic ornamentation of a white colour of careless design. This marking may have been made during the baking or hardening of the vase. James Miln, who made numerous researches at Carnac, in Brittany, describes how he once saw in the Hebrides a woman preparing apparently antique vases by filling the unbaked shapes with milk, then placing them in the middle of a turf fire. Did the milk boil over and thus leave the marks?—W. WALKER.





INITIAL LETTER OF A CHARTER, A.D. 1529,
CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF HENRY VIII & WOLSEY.

Portrait of Henry VIII. on the Charter to Wolsey's College at Ipswich.

BY VISCOUNT DILLON, V.P.S.A.



THE beautiful initial letter, which forms the frontispiece to the present number of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*, is the "H" of "Henricus"—the first word of a charter granted by Henry VIII., in 1529, which confirmed various concessions made to Wolsey's College at Ipswich. The original document is in the Public Record Office, and is magnificently written on vellum, the whole of the top line having above it an elaborate scroll work embodying the royal arms, supporters, and badges; the ornamentation is obviously by the same hand as the initial letter.

The chief interest of the work lies in the group of figures contained in the initial letter. The King, who is habited in long garments with a cape, probably of fur, bears on his head a rich arched crown, and in his right and left hands respectively are the sceptre and mound, surmounted by a cross. His face is very clearly shown and the beard is bi-furcated and not as usually seen with this monarch, with a rounded margin. Immediately behind the broad bench on which the King is seated on a cushion with another beneath his feet, stand, on his right hand a cardinal and a bishop. The cardinal is Wolsey. On the King's left hand and also behind the bench are two other figures, one of whom bears the sword of state unsheathed. The back of the sovereign's seat is high, pannelled, and richly decorated. The whole drawing, which bears the date 1529 on a cartouche surmounted by a cherub, is artistically and clearly designed and executed. The initial letter is of the kind composed of interlaced broad and fine strokes, which has survived to the present day in many examples of the engrosser's art, and from the right side springs a Tudor rose. The drawing has by some been considered to be the work of Holbein, and its resemblance to the frontispiece of the Great Bible printed by Royal authority in 1539, and also supposed to be the work of that master, gives some force to the idea; but Sir George Scharf,

K.C.B.—than whom is no better authority on the subject—points out that Holbein was not in England in 1529 and that the drawing shows none of those fore-shortenings which the master so much indulged in.

Henry VIII. appears thus enthroned in many well-known compositions such as the gold sovereign, his great seal, and the splendid gold bulla attached to the treaty made between Francis I. and himself in 1527—the counterpart of which, with its exquisite gold seal bearing the effigy of Francis and supposed to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini, is now in the Public Record Office; the bulla with Henry's figure being of course at Paris. The famous picture of Henry granting the charter to the Barber Surgeons is another example.

In the Public Record Office are to be seen many other documents bearing somewhat similar initial letters, but few equal the present example in beauty of execution: one of them is engraved in the illustrated edition of Green's *History of the English People* (vol. ii., p. 651), where also (p. 732) is engraved an initial letter with a youthful portrait of Queen Elizabeth from the Statutes of The Poor Knights of Windsor. Representations of monarchs inserted in the initial letters of treaties, charters, grants, and other documents are very numerous, and Strutt, in his *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, gives many examples from the time of Edward III.

With regard to the point, whether any of these pictures are really portraits, it may be said that many no doubt are so, to a certain degree; but some are as conventional as the heads on coins. At a later date, namely in 1662, is an interesting license to George Tomlins to have, for fourteen years, the "sole texting and flourishing of vellums and parchments with the King's and Queen's names and portraitures." Walpole does not mention the name, but many examples of his work during Charles II. reign, and perhaps also of that of James II., show that he was no mean artist.

The face of King Henry in the example now under notice is not of the usual or popular type which seems to belong to his later years. Sir George Scharf considers, we believe, the miniature belonging to Earl Spencer and engraved in vol. ii. of Gardiner's *History of England*, to be one of the most valuable so far as likeness is concerned, of the many counterfeit presentments of the

King. Sir George has also noted the fact that except in the bas-relief at the Hotel Bourgthéroulde, at Rouen, Henry VIII. is never represented bare-headed.

The reproduction of a series of these initial letter pictures of sovereigns from early times, would form a very interesting royal portrait gallery. Nor is the introduction into initial letters of portraits confined to those of royal birth, for in the Harleian MS. 3885 will be found, among others, the portrait of Richard Tarlton, the jester of Elizabethan days. A note of the best examples of this class of art would be interesting, but quite beyond the limits of an ordinary paper.

The Accounts of St. Albans Grammar School.

(Continued from p. 15.)

BY THE REV. FRANK WILLCOX, M.A., HEAD MASTER.

IN accordance with what I said in the introduction to my last paper, I shall here give merely what appear to be the most interesting and important entries in the Accounts from 1589 to 1625.

1589-1590. "Item, payd for the subsidy, iis."

1590-1591. "Item to Campion, the glasyer, for mending the windows broken by rude boys in the tyme of divine service, payd ixs."

"Item for mending of glasse windows againe destroyed by the wynd, xviii*d*."

"Also this present yeare, have been sent out of the Schole to the Universities these following: Walter Curle, Robert Wolley to Cambridge; Richard Willes, Walter Smyth to Oxford."

1593-1595. "Paid to Braunche's man for removing parte of the court of award, vid."

1595-1596. "Item for tymber and setting up of the writing table in the pettye schoole and mending of the frames there, iis. iiiid."

"Paid to Angell for setting up of 100 pegs for the schollers to hang their clokes and hatts on, *ixd.*"

"Paid for a cole basket and a shovell, *viid.*"

"Paid for a paire of bellows, *viiid.*"

1596-1597. "Paid to John Sare for turning the posts of the desk, *ivd.*"

1597-1598. "Additions to the School Library—

Erasmus, Adagies

Licosthenes Apothegmes

Textors Epithetons

An historicall and poetical Dictionary

} Price *xxvis.*

} given by

} the Schollers.

Tullie's Works in two volumes, price *xxxviiiis.*, given by Mr. Thomas Hayward and the Schollars."

"Also in the Schoole a great standing deske with curtains, chaynes of brass and claspes, with an hour glass given by Mr. Thomas Hayward, schoolemaster of the same Schoole, price *xxs.*"

"In the library, a deske ; a stoole with a chest in it ; a square table ; a forme ; an iron cradle ; for the upper loft a table with tressells ; for the lower loft a table with tressells."

1598-1600. After an inventory of the books the following note is found : "27. vii. 1630. Note that the day and year afore-said upon review of the books etc. being above mentioned, there was found to be missing these things hereunder mentioned, *viz.*, Tremelius' Bible, but in stead thereof Mr. Thomas Gibson left to the use of the Schoole Scapula's Lexicon and Baldius upon Virgill. Also there was wanting one of the Cowper's Dictionaries."

1600-1601. "Item, paid to one Mr. Collins for teaching in the Schoole in the absence of the usher, *vis. viiid.*"

1602-1603. "Item delivered to the governors a patent of Mr. Norton's and a release of the said patent as by his hands and seale to it."

1605-1606. "Item, there [were] received of Mr. Gibson the schoole master towards the chardge of the glass wyndows, the whiche he collected of the parents whose sonnes dyd brake the same wyndows, *iis. viiid.*"

1606-1607. First mention of the *third* licence for retailing wine, paid by Mr. Robert Wolley "to the use of the schoole-master" in the Corner Tavern.

"Item, borrowed of Mr. Mayor to pay Mr. Gibson the schoolemaster, *xxl.*"

"Item, received of Mr. James Rolf for to repair the library of the said Schoole, *ivl.*"

"Item, paid to Mr. Robotham at his court for the arrearage of his quitt rent on Ladye Day 1607 as it appeareth by his acquittance, *vii.*"

1609-1610. "Received of Mr. John Clark, being mayor, dewe to Mr. Lewis Williams, being usher before, which money Mr. Frowick did detain & kepe from the Schoole, until he was compelled by commissioners appointed to the Lord Chancellor to hear the matter, being complaint made by order of governors of the School: the commissioners were Sir Francis Bacon, Sir John Brograve, Sir Rafe Crosby and Sir Thomas Pope Blunt, who commanded him to pay both that *vl.* and other beside due to the Schoole, totall sum *xli. viis. viii.*, whereof the accountant craves allowance as followeth. . . ."

1616-1617. Item, payd to Antony Sellicoek the 29th of May for the diett for the examiners, *xii.*

1620-1621. "Received of Symon Copar for his having broken the windows, *vid.*"

1622-1623. "Borrowed of the church lead for the use of the Schoole, *428*lb.**"

During the period dealt with by the present extracts (1589-1625) it may be interesting to note that the following appear as:—

Governors.—John Clarke, Robert Gostwicke; Thomas Wolley, James Carter; William Fysher, John Halfehide; John Moreley, John Halfehide; Raphe Gape, Robert Wolley; John Saunders, William Antrobus; William Rokitt, Robert Skelton; John Clark, Thomas Rokitt; William Spencer, John Clark; John Saunders, John Oxton; Francis Babbe, Thomas Wolley; Thomas Rockitt, John Clarke; John Sander, Richard Gillmett; Robert Skelton, Robert Gillmett; Antonie Jackson, Thomas Welles; Thomas Rockett, John Saunders; John Saunders, Michael Dickson; John Oxton, John Clarke; Robert Skelton, Robert Gillmett; Robert Gillmett, Thomas Godrydge; Thomas Rockett, Thomas Wells; Robert Skelton, William Humfrey; Raphe Pemberton, John Saunders.

As vintners.—Hugh Elliott, Robert Robins, Robert Wolley, Antonie Siliooke, William Hinxman, Robert Long, Mr. Barnes.

As tenants of "Bullams."—Mr. Cox (vi.); Mr. Henry Frowick, the Steward of St. Albans (1601-1602); Mr. Cox, again; John Longe (1606); Mr. Henry Frowick, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Richard Gillmett (1615-1616); Mr. Frowick, Mr. Wilmott, and Mr. Wells (1617-1618). Mr. Wells, Mr. Frowicke (1622-1625).

As tenants of Platt's House.—Fell (1590-1591); Thomas Colle (tenant of house in Platt's yard 1602-1603); Mr. Thomas Cook (1603); Thomas Cook and Richard Belfeld (1605-1606); John Duck (1609); Mr. Duck and Mr. Woodman (1624-1626).

As schoolmasters.—Mr. Thomas, Mr. Thomas Hayward (1595), Mr. Norton (1600), Mr. Gibson (1601), Mr. Steed (1620), Mr. James Sherley (1621), Mr. John Westerman (1624).

As ushers.—Mr. Manning (1600), Mr. Marshall (1601), Mr. Lewis Williams (1603), Mr. John Parker (1610), Mr. Child (1613), Mr. Carr (1619), Mr. Marryott (1624).

As scholars.—The entry of 406 scholars is recorded, but only the following names are to be found:—1590, Walter Curle, Robert Wolley, Richard Willes, Walter Smith; 1611, William Robotham, William Taylor, John Ruth, Ralfe Polard, Roger Pollard, Philip Briskowe and his brother; 1622, Abraham Newe, Thomas Sadleir, Andrew Whelpley, John Snowe, John Sturgeon, — Warren, — Crosby, — Crosby; 1624, three sons of John Jennings, two sons of Mr. Folle, a son of Mr. Brockete, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Manley.

As tradesmen.—Francis Clinkard (locksmith), Campion (glasyer), Comes, Myles, Povey, John Saunders (bell cord), Peter Riland (carpenter), Browne, in the wheat market, Mr. Shrimpton, Coleblarke, Antrobus, John Compson (bell rope), Braunche, Angell, Goodman Mott, Goodman Slade, John Sare, Francys Plunkett (bells and locks), Camper, Kilby, Edward Meademan, Martyn Elament, Turner, John Tompson the sexton, Milkesopp, Martin Ellament, Coxe, James Clinkard, John Arnolde, Black, Tryant, Jackson, James Robinson, old Mr. Clarke, Bentam, William Harde, Fuller, Spriggins, John Harwood, John Browne, Henry Fall, J. Browne, Kent (glazier), Hugh Fuller, John Owen the carpenter, Gregorie Tibbals the plumber, Symon Rockett for wood and wax, William Mott, Matthew Bateman, James Eglington, Leonard Wilkes, Molton the carpenter.

(To be continued.)

List of Persons who Paid the Tax on Male Servants in 1780.

COMMUNICATED BY J. J. CARTWRIGHT, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 24.)

LONDON.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Bridge, Thos., Bread St. Ward, 2 | Baxter, Robt., do., 1 |
| Berwick, Wm., do., 2 | Bays & Warwick, Hart Bow Street |
| Bowles & Birch, do., 2 | (sic), 1 |
| Berwick, Mrs., do., 2 | Baldwin, H., Fleet Street, 1 |
| Brown & Rainer, do., 1 | Beatsom, William, do., 1 |
| Bowker, Geo., do., 2 | Bodicoat, Hen., Bridewell Precinct, 2 |
| Bowker, Charles, do., 1 | Baines, John, do., 1 |
| Barclay, Robt., Cheap Ward, 2 | Bowen, Rev. Mr., Bridewell, 1 |
| Boydell, J., do., 1 | Bladwin, Joseph, Serjeants Inn, 1 |
| Bristow, R., do., 1 | Boham, Ann, do., 1 |
| Burch, R., Cordwainers Ward, 1 | Barsham, Elizth., do., 1 |
| Beach, T., do., 1 | Baumegarter, John, Aldgate, 1 |
| Brown, R., do., 2 | Blicke, Charles, do., 2 |
| Blackburn, John, Dowgate Ward, 1 | Basevi, —, do., 1 |
| Beswick, Wm., Queen Hyth Ward, 1 | Bird, —, do., 2 |
| Brown, Joseph, do., 1 | Boucher, Charles, do., 3 |
| Baxter, A., Vintry Ward, 1 | Bourdeau, James, do., 3 |
| Blunt, Walter, do., 5 | Burges, G. G., do., 1 |
| Blake, William, & Co., Aldersgate | Blake, John, do., 1 |
| Ward, 1 | Braithwaite, Geo., do., 1 |
| Bales, John, do., 2 | Bunn, Robt., do., 1 |
| Baker, Geo., Castle Baynard Ward, 1 | Blake, Priscilla, do., 1 |
| Bowles, Carrington, do., 1 | Benford, Elizth., do., 1 |
| Bellas, Geo., do., 1 | Bond, John, do., 5 |
| Bishop, Nat., do., 1 | Barnardiston, Nat., do., 1 |
| Bracebridge & Son, do., 4 | Bozanquet, Dorothy, do., 1 |
| Bogg, Geo., do., 1 | Brown & Co., do., 1 |
| Bever, Dr. Thos., do., 1 | Bize, E. P., Cornhill, 1 |
| Bracebridge & Gibbs, do., 1 | Burford, Thos., do., 3 |
| Box, William, do., 1 | Burch, Lucas, do., 1 |
| Belcher & Tibbets, Cripplegate | Bramston, Thos., do., 1 |
| Ward Within, 1 | Boldero & Co., Langborne Ward, 1 |
| Bird, W. W., & Co., do., 1 | Blackford, Thos., do., 1 |
| Burch, Thos., do., 1 | Batson, Buckley & Co., do., 1 |
| Broughton, Chas., do., 1 | Blund & Co., do., 1 |
| Ballard, Joseph, Cripplegate Ward | Brown & Co., do., 2 |
| Without, 1 | Barclay & Co., do., 1 |
| Beardmore, Mary, do., 1 | Bevan, Gurney, do., 1 |
| Butler & Co., St. Paul's Churchyard, 1 | Bradshaw, John, do., 2 |
| Barlow, widow, Christ Church, 1 | Birch, Chas., do., 3 |
| Burfoot, Thos., Christ's Hospital, 3 | Burkett, Rich., do., 1 |
| Blackmore, John Luce, Blackfriars, 1 | Baring, Francis, do., 2 |
| Bristol, Dean of [Dr. Barton], St. | Baker, John, do., 2 |
| Andrews Court, 4 | Bennett, James, & Co., do., 2 |
| Barnard, Edward, St. Andrews, | Benson, John, Lime Street Ward, 1 |
| Holborn, 1 | Bosanquett, William, do., 1 |
| Benson, John, do., 1 | Bradley, James, Tower Hill Precinct, 1 |
| Buckle, Robt., Castle Yard, 1 | Berrew, John, Candlewick Ward, 2 |

LONDON.—Continued.

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| Berthon, Peter, do., 1 | Barnwell, Robt., do., 1 |
| Bretton, Thos. Le, do., 1 | Bissel, Gwallim, do., 1 |
| Bee, Necomb Laban, do., 1 | Bloxham, Wm., Broad Street Ward, 2 |
| Bellamy, Clement, Walbrook Ward, 1 | Brian, Pearce, do., 1 |
| Bond, William, do., 1 | Barnett, Benj., do., 2, |
| Baxter, Francis, do., 1 | Bennett & Lewis, do., 1 |
| Beard, Henry, do., 1 | Bartlett, Wm., do., 1 |
| Butterworth, Joseph, do., 1 | Bacon, Anthony, St. Bartholomew Precinct, 2 |
| Burkitt, Daniel, Bridge Ward, 1 | Bullock, Wm., do., 1 |
| Baugham, Samuel, do., 1 | Belchier, John, do., 1 |
| Baratti, Simon, do., 2 | Bond, Jas., St. Mildred's Precinct, 1 |
| Beechcroft & Co., do., 1 | Baleman, P. H., do., 1 |
| Bell, Thos., Tower Ward, 1 | Burmester, —, St. Martin Outwich Precinct, 1 |
| Bagster, William, do., 1 | Berens, John, do., 5 |
| Signal, William, do., 1 | Beachcroft, Samuel, Bishopsgate Ward Within, 3 |
| Bowes, Humphrey, do., 3 | Board, Richard, do., 1 |
| Barker, Giles, do., 1 | Brough, A., Bishopsgate Ward Without, 1 |
| Boddington, Benj. & J., do., 1 | Bax, Richard, do., 1 |
| Blizard, William, do., 1 | Black, William, do., 2 |
| Bradney, John, do., 2 | Bell, John, do., 2 |
| Bird, Wm., Bassishaw Ward, 1 | Blankenhagen, T. O., do., 1 |
| Bird, Wm. & Co., do., 1 | Baker, Barbara, do., 2. |
| Bate & Co., Coleman Street Ward, 2 | Bartier, Ralph, do., 1 |
| Bolton, Wm., do., 1 | |
| Bosanquett, Claud, do., 1 | |
| Baynes, Wm., Coleman Street Ward, 4 | |

WESTMINSTER.

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|---|---|
| Bicknell, Wm., Bond Street, 1 | Byng, George, Hill Street, 6 |
| Blaithwaite, Miss, do., 4 | Bouchier, Charles, do., 7 |
| Buckingham, Earl of, do., 1 | Baker, Wm., do., 9 |
| Bowyer, Francis, do., 1 | Berry, James, Mount Street, 1 |
| Bailey, Sir Nicholas, do., 5 | Burner, Elizth, do., 1 |
| Bouverie, Hon. W. H., Albemarle Street, 4 | Boscawen, Francis, Audley Street, 5 |
| Buckley, Coventry, Dover Street, 7 | Baker, Geo., do., 1 |
| Beaver, Jane, do., 1 | Brown, Hon. Miss, do., 1 |
| Beauncerk, Lady H., do., 3 | Brookesbank, Eliz., South Street, 1 |
| Beaulieu, Lord, do., 20 | Brudenel, Hon. Mr., Dean Street, 2 |
| Bristow, Henry, do., 2 | Brudenel, Hon. James, Portugal Street, 5 |
| Burrell, Amelia, Berkeley Square, 7 | Bacon, Mary, Park Street, 1 |
| Beaufort, Duke of, do., 12 | Bowlby, Thos., do., 4 |
| Beauverie, Hon. Edw., do., 13 | Bowyer, John Wyndham, Upper Grosvenor Street, 5 |
| Barlow, Robt., Little Conduit Street, 1 | Brereton, Susan, Upper Brook St., 2 |
| Byde, Lieut.-Col., Conduit Street, 1 | Bowen, Miss, do., 1 |
| Bromfield, Wm, do, 3 | Burton, Mary, do., 2 |
| Beckingham, Stephen, George Street, 5 | Brown, Lady, do, 7 |
| Bromley, Robt., Tenterden Street, 5 | Byng, Hon. Miss, do., 3 |
| Benson, Mary, Grosvenor Street, 2 | Bagot, Richd., Lower Brook St., 4 |
| Brooks, Ann, do., 2 | Blackwell, Eliz., Duke Street, 2 |
| Baldwin, Wm., do., 2 | Bucclench, Duke of, Grosvenor Square, 22 |
| Buckley, Col., do., 4 | Baldwin, Charles, do., 8 |
| Barnard, John, Berkeley Square, 7 | Brocers, Barnard, Upper Grosvenor Street, 8 |
| Bulkeley, Lord, do., 10 | |

WESTMINSTER.—Continued.

Barrell, Frances, do., 2
 Brooks, Geo., Green Street, 1
 Blow, Sir John, do., 2
 Byron, Hon. Mrs., do., 1
 Bateman, Lord Visct., Hereford Street, 10
 Breton, Wm., do., 1
 Brayers, Capt., Park Street, 1
 Bagot, Ann, do., 1
 Breyer, Mr., South Moulton Street, 1
 Bradshaw, Mrs., do., 1
 Boscowen, Capt., Woodstock St., 1
 Bull, Richd., Stratton Street, 3
 Bristow, Capt. Wm., do., 1
 Byron, Hon. Ad., Bolton Street, 2
 Bristow, Susanna, Clarges Street, 2
 Blundel, Hon. Mr., do., 2
 Barkes, Mrs., Half Moon Street, 1
 Buckley, Edwd., Queen Street, 3
 Beauchamp, Lord, Stanhope St., 14
 Barker, Ann, Curzon Street, 1
 Bateman, Hon. W., Hertford St., 5
 Bishop, Lady, do., 2
 Beauchamp, Topham, do., 10
 Burton, Mrs., Knightsbridge, 2
 Bird, Robt., Grosvenor Place, 5
 Bath & Wells, Bishop of, do., 5
 Bouverie, Charlotte, do., 2
 Brander, Geo., Crown Court, 1
 Belsin, James, Fludyer Street, 1
 Brommell, Wm., Downing Street, 3
 Blake, John, Parliament Street, 3
 Bryan, Geo., Great George Street, 4
 Burland, B., do., 1
 Burn, Richd., Duke Street, 1
 Barré, Hon. Col., Manchester Buildings, 2
 Brunsdon, Edw., Dorset Court, 1
 Baker, Mrs., Bridge Street, 3
 Baufoy, Henry, New Palace Yard, 2
 Bedford, Charles, do., 1
 Barrett, Wm., Old Palace Yard, 1
 Barwell, Edw., Abingdon Street, 1
 Barwell, Nat., do., 1
 Bedwell, Mrs., do., 1
 Box, Geo., do., 1
 Blunt, Geo., do., 3
 Blair, Rev. Dr., Deans Yard, 3
 Bell, Rev. Dr., Cloisters, 2
 Bell, Mrs., do., 1
 Barrett, Richd., Carteret Street, 1
 Bentham, John, Queen Square, 2
 Bate, Mr., James Street, 2
 Barlow, James, Knightsbridge, 2
 Bristol, Countess of, do., 3
 Bird, Chapn., Millbank Street, 1
 Bacchus, John, Tufton Street, 1
 Bracken, Susanna, Cleveland Row, 1
 Bridgewater, Duke of, do., 15

Best, Wm., King Street, 1
 Brown, Mr., Pall Mall, 2
 Billiard, Charles, do., 1
 Burke, Mr., Charles Street, 5
 Brooke, Dr. Thos., do., 2
 Blair, Wm., do., 3
 Bridgman, Sir Henry, St. James Square, 1
 Burton, Hannah, York Street, 2
 Backwell, Mrs., Sackville Street, 1
 Baker, Sir Geo., Jermyn Street, 4
 Bristol, Earl of, St. James Square, 13
 Banks, Lady, Saville Street, 3
 Buissiere, John, Cork Street, 4
 Blaithwaite, Wm., Golden Square, 7
 Brown, Richard, do., 4
 Boscowen, Rev. Dr., King Street, 2
 Barnard, Wm. Henry, Argyll St., 1
 Bristow, Ann Judith, Great Marlborough Street, 2
 Brett, Sir Percy, do., 3
 Burosse, Thos., Poland Street, 1
 Bush., Thos., Air Street, 1
 Baker, Dr., Golden Square, 1
 Bailey, Mr. and Co., Cookspur St., 3
 Biddulph, Francis, Warwick St., 1
 Buller, Mr., Admiralty, 4
 Burney, Dr. Charles, St. Martin's Lane, 1
 Bullard, Thos., Strand, 2.
 Brown & Co., Craven Street, 1
 Barrett, Bryan, Strand, 3
 Blackston & Co., do., 1
 Britzche, Charles, Buckingham Street, 1
 Bate, Mr., do., 1
 Bisshopp, Edw., Oxenden St., 2
 Brittenburg, John, Edward Court, 1
 Brand, Thos., Spur Street, 1
 Blake, John, Essex Street, 1
 Burch, Geo., do., 1
 Barlow, Thos., do., 2
 Baldwin, Wm., do., 2
 Burch, John, do., 2
 Burch, Wm., Arundel Street, 2
 Blockwell, Mary, Norfolk Street, 1
 Boyd, Hugh, do., 1
 Barnard, Morrice, do., 1
 Brocklesley, Dr. do., 3
 Bridges, B. A., Searle Street, 1
 Brittles, John, Cooks Court, 1
 Blake, Robt., do., 1
 Beckwith, Wm., Carey Street, 2
 Bailey, Abraham, Stanhope Street, 1
 Burrow Sir James, Inner Temple, 2
 Bower, Mr., do., 1
 Bayne, Mr., do., 1
 Belcher, Mr., do., 1
 Barrington, Hon. D., do., 2
 Blank, Mr. Le, do., 1

WESTMINSTER.—Continued.

Baker, Mr., do., 1
 Bolus, Mr., do., 1
 Berry, Mr., do., 1
 Bolton, Mr., do., 1
 Barne, Mr., do., 1
 Blackston Rich., do., 1
 Barclay, Wm., Middle Temple, 1
 Baker, Wm., do., 1
 Brewster, James, do., 1
 Boscowen, Wm., do., 1
 Buttall, John, King Street, 2
 Bailey, Rich., Frith Street, 2
 Bainbridge, Chas., do., 1
 Barwis, Dr., Soho Square, 1
 Boon, Chas., do., 11
 Brice, Edwd., do., 3
 Broadhead, T. H., do., 6
 Bromfield James, Wardour Street, 3
 Blagny, John, Dean Street, 1
 Boon, Mary, Richmond Buildings, 1
 Berry, John, Meards Court, 1
 Boon, Geo., Nassau Street, 4
 Bromfield Dr. Robt., Gerrard St., 3

Brackstone, Ann, York Street, 1
 Barnard, John, Russell Street, 1
 Beradley, John, do., 1
 Beech, Chas., Henrietta Street, 1
 Bentley, Percival, Bedford Street, 1
 Barnett, Edward, Maiden Lane, 1
 Burton, Major, Chandos Street, 1
 Barlow, Wm., King Street, 2
 Burne, Miss, Spring Gardens, 3
 Bristow, Mary, Scotland Yard, 3
 Bromfield, Miss, do., 1
 Bedwell, Mr., Wood Yard, 1
 Bray, John, Little Scotland Yard, 1
 Burnaby, Clara, do., 1
 Broughton, Bryan, Whitehall, 1
 Barker, Sir Robt., War Office, 6
 Breton, Mary, Carlton House, 1
 Bude, Genl. de, St. James' Place, 1
 Barnard, Fredk., St. James's
 Place, 2
 Beauclerk, Hon. Dia, do., 1
 Boscowen, Hon. Ann, do., 1

[The names for Middlesex and Hertfordshire under B are held over till the next issue, owing to want of space.—Ed.]

Fellowship Porters.

BY CHARLES WELCH, F.S.A., LIBRARIAN OF THE GUILDHALL
LIBRARY.



ONE of the most ancient rights possessed by the Corporation of the City of London was that of metage. King James I., in his first charter to the Corporation, dated 20th August, 1605, recognises their prescriptive right to exercise the office of meter and metage of all coals, salt, grain, and fruit, and all edible roots, and all other measurable merchandise carried upon the Thames or any bank or wharf thereof within the limits of the City's jurisdiction, and on the Medway and port of the City of London, with full right to receive all wages, fees and profits to the same belonging. Special provisions were made for the metage of coal, but the right of metage of the other articles mentioned was exercised by the Corporation through the Company of Porters who were variously called "Billingsgate Porters," "Corn and Salt Porters," and sometimes merely "Fellowship

Porters." Being servants of the Corporation, they were regulated by orders made from time to time by the Court of Common Council. There is little doubt that the Fellowship is ancient. It is said to have existed from the reign of Edward I., but the ordinances which were in force for the governance of the Fellowship are contained in an act of the Court of Common Council of 5th October, 1620. Previous to this date the body was governed by the Court of Mayor and Aldermen.

From the Act of 1620 it appears that certain unauthorised foreign, *i.e.*, outside, porters had intruded themselves in the work to the injury of the members of the Fellowship. Their number, which had formerly been 120, was to be fixed at 400, and every man was obliged to be a freeman of the City. The charge for carrying a load of corn or grain from a vessel at the waterside to a granary, or from one small vessel to another, was *2d.*; for the portorage to any house at a greater distance from the quays than the Cross in Cheapside, the payment was to be fixed, in case of dispute, by the Alderman of Billingsgate Ward. For every light burden, called a "catching burden," carried "as far as is distant from Billingsgate to Leadenhall," *2d.* The charges for salt portorage were higher, for every "weigh" of salt, carried from one vessel to another not more than a plank's length distant, *8d.* Oysters, mussels, onions, etc., were discharged at a penny a load; sea-coal at *4d.* a chaldron, the buyers and sellers finding the "fillers," *i.e.*, men to fill the sacks, as of old. The Act also provided that the salt and coal meters should inform the rulers of the Fellowship of the quantity of corn or salt to be discharged, and the rulers were then to appoint porters for the work. The Fellowship was to have an entire monopoly of portorage in discharging cargoes, and merchants were prohibited from employing strangers or "foreigners" under a penalty of 20*s.* As of old, men of the longest standing were to be corn-porters, those of shorter standing salt-porters or quarter-men; and every Midsummer Day six of the oldest quarter-men were to become corn-porters. All deputy corn-meters, coal-meters, and corn-fillers, because their duties occasionally involved portorage, were in future to be members of the Fellowship. All fines incurred under these regulations were, with a few exceptions, to be divided between the Fellowship of Porters and children of the poor in Christ's Hospital.

An earlier body of ordinances, one at least of which was passed on 3rd June, 1589, is found in a vellum MS., presented by the Rev. Dr. Bright to the Guildhall Library in 1893. The volume is a strongly bound folio, fitted with two rings at top and bottom, doubtless for the purpose of chaining it to a desk. It unquestionably once belonged to Fellowship Porters' Hall. After requiring attendance at the annual election sermon, or the payment, in default, of a fine of twelve pence for non-appearance, these regulations provided that a brother who died in poverty should be buried at the common expense. A member who quarrelled or fought with another of the Fellowship was to be fined 8*d.* for the first offence, 12*d.* for a second, and to be permanently dismissed from the Company for a third offence. When several of the Fellowship were at work together, the last man to be engaged was to receive the money from the employer and distribute it among his fellow-workmen, according to their labour. Other instructions were that no man was to ask payment for more than his due, to leave a piece of work without leave of the rulers or his place being supplied, or to undertake two burthens while another brother was at hand and unemployed. For absence from labour for more than a year and a day a porter was to be permanently dismissed. A fine of 3*s.* 4*d.* was to be inflicted upon a brother who sued another member of the Fellowship at law without having previously attempted to have his grievance adjusted by application to the Rulers of the Company. The Alderman or his Deputy was empowered to fine, or on the occasion of a third offence to dismiss, members who would not readily take work at the Rulers' hands. The Rulers were empowered to send to work such of the Company as they thought fit, but were to spare, as far as possible, the old and infirm members. Every brother on admission was to deposit two sureties with the Chamberlain of London. Another fine, twelve pence, was to be inflicted for working at unlawful hours, but this order might be disregarded when the commodities were likely to perish, or on other extraordinary occasions. A Ruler refusing to perform the duties of his office was to be fined 3*s.* 4*d.*, which was to be devoted to the relief of the poor of the Fellowship. A brother, who should refuse to pay his fines, etc., to the Ruler, and persist in his refusal for more than three days, was to be dismissed.

The manuscript also contains the oath of the Ruler, as follows : —“ Ye shall swear to be faithful to King Charles II.; and ye shall keep well the silver and money which ye receive from the Company, whereof ye are chosen Ruler for this year following ; ye shall not summon the Company for any singular profit of yourselves or of any other persons ; ye shall be indifferent and equal between brother and brother ; ye shall not complain through malice of any Fellow to the Alderman to cause him to be fined, but only for actual ill-behaviour ; in all other matters touching the Company ye shall behave well and truly.”

The Governor of the Fellowship was the Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, and his Deputy in the Ward was the Deputy Governor. The latter had practically the entire superintendence of the affairs of the Fellowship, as the Governor seldom interfered. There was also a Court of twelve Rulers, half of whom were elected by the Fellowship yearly on Midsummer Day. Each Ruler had an annual allowance of £30, besides which, £100 was allowed for the expenses of the Court meetings. The election of Rulers was subject to the approval of the Governor or Deputy Governor. The number of Fellowship Porters in 1837 was about 2,900, of whom about 1,600 were engaged in regular work. The right of admission rested absolutely with the Governor and Deputy Governor. Applicants were required to be freemen of London and of good character. A fee of £5 was paid on admission to the Fellowship, and 4s. quarterage was contributed to the common fund. The Rulers held a Court monthly to settle disputes among the porters, hear and dispose of charges of improper behaviour, make necessary regulations, and grant pensions and allowances. Appeals from their decisions lay to the Governor or Deputy Governor and ultimately to the Court of Aldermen. The officers of the Fellowship were a Clerk, a Beadle, and a Collector or Penny-man, the latter being chosen from the rulers. He was obliged to attend daily at the Hall during working hours. These were from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. in summer and from 6 or 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. in winter. All the officers received salaries, and a second ruler attended daily at the Corn-Meter's Office, for which he received an additional 7s. a day.

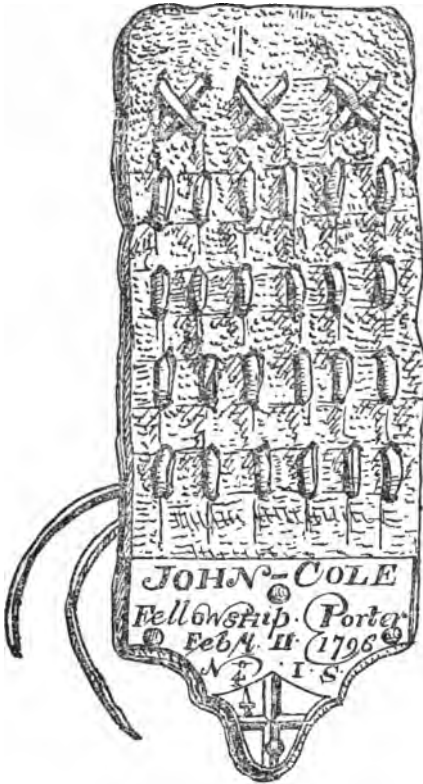
The account of what was due from the merchant or the ship-owner for the portage was made out by the shifters, these two

officers being appointed by the Common Council, one below Bridge and the other above Bridge at Queenhithe. Each porter presented his bill of work done to the shifter, who paid him from the balance left in his hands for that purpose, deducting 1*d.* in every 1*s.* from the amount. This deduction was called the shift. The profits arising from it were divided between the shifter and the Fellowship, 46 per cent. to the Fellowship and 54 per cent. to the shifter. The Fellowship's share of the shift varied in 1837 from £1,000 to £1,800 *per annum*. In 1833 the shifter below Bridge, which was by far the more considerable office, received for the shift £2,719 5*s.* 3*d.*, of which the Fellowship got £1,250 16*s.* 2*d.* and the shifter £1,468 9*s.* 1*d.* While the shifter's places were held under lease, they provided their own capital for advancing the men's wages, in the manner above described, but in 1827 a sum of £7,000, the property of the Fellowship, was left in the shifter's hands for that purpose. The shifter acted as an intermediary between the merchant and the Fellowship, and bore the risk of bad debts. The Fellowship guaranteed, however, to the merchants a safe delivery and made good accidental losses. Besides the above £7,000, the Fellowship had, in 1837, £2,700 in the 3½ per cents., and a fund of about £1,500 *per annum*, which was distributed in pensions, gratuities, and clothing among the decayed members of the Fellowship at the rulers' discretion.

During the 17th century the City records show several instances of complaints, both against the Fellowship, and by them against the traders who resisted their exclusive privilege; but in most of these cases it appeared that the public advantage lay in maintaining the organization of the Fellowship, and their monopoly was gradually acquiesced in. Various Ordinances and Acts of Common Council were passed during this period, sometimes for altering the portorage charges, sometimes for the internal regulation of the Company. In 1822 the principal part of the previous Acts was repealed, and the Fellowship reconstituted, the hours of labour being regulated by a subsequent Act of Common Council passed in 1827.

The evidence given before the Corporation Enquiry Commission in 1853-4 throws the fullest light upon the constitution and management of the Fellowship at that period. From the statements of Mr. Serjeant Merewether the Town Clerk, Mr. Deputy

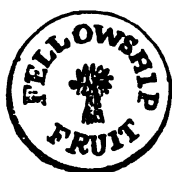
Bower, the Deputy Governor, Mr. William Lawrence and Mr. Charles Brown, Rulers, and Mr. William Rushton, corn-shifter, the condition of the Porters and their organization at that period can be clearly ascertained. It appears that the number of the members had then fallen to 2,000, of whom not more than 1600 were engaged in actual work, a detrimental practice having arisen of including within the Fellowship many persons who neither lived in London nor laboured as porters.



This illustration (one-third of the actual size) represents a leathern tally pierced with sixty holes through which a leather thong was laced. Attached to the bottom is a brass plate containing the porter's name, the date of his admission, the initials of the Ruler in authority on that day, and a shield of the City arms. This badge or tally was worn by the porter on his breast, and enabled him to keep a record of his loads as a check to the official account. This he did by removing the thong from one hole for each load carried. Although the men received each a badge upon appointment, they did not appear to have regarded them

with much favour, and latterly the badges fell into complete disuse.

The illustrations over-leaf (similarly reduced in size) represent the metal tokens, one of which was given to the porter by a lad for every load of corn or fruit which he carried. The smaller token represented twopence, and for every six of these which the porter delivered to the shifter at the close of his day's work he was paid 11d., 1d. being deducted for the "shift." The larger oval token represented the value of threepence.



Porter's Key (Quay) was the first quay west of the Custom House, at the bottom of Water Lane, and is shown on Ogilly's map of London (1677) marked *n* 44; here one of the rulers of the Fellowship was always in attendance, another being stationed at Billingsgate. The Hall of the Fellowship, in Thames Street and immediately adjoining Watermen's Hall, was a small plain building of no special interest.

An ancient and curious custom, which has long ago fallen into disuse, was formerly observed by the Fellowship. On the Sunday next after Midsummer Day a sermon was annually preached before them in the parish church of St. Mary-at-hill. On the preceding night the porters furnished the merchants and chief families in the neighbourhood with choice nosegays, and in the morning proceeded from their Hall to church, each having a large nosegay in his hand. On their arrival at the church they walked up the middle aisle to the altar, and every porter deposited his benevolence for the use of the poor, and for defraying the expenses of the day, into two basins provided for the purpose. Afterwards, the Deputy, and the merchants present, with their wives, children, and servants, also walked in order from their pews to perform the same office. The custom of decorating the Bridge House Gate with flowers on Midsummer Day existed for many centuries, and both of these floral decorations are probably survivals of a more general practice handed down from the earliest times.

In recent times, the exclusive privileges of the Fellowship were gradually encroached upon, chiefly by the Dock Companies, which obtained power by private Acts of Parliament to provide their own porters. Dissatisfaction with the management of the Rulers, and a growing independence and want of conciliation on the part of the men, created constant disputes, which were at length solved by the dissolution of the Fellowship by an Act of Common Council in 1894. This was followed by a sale of the effects at the Hall and a distribution of the entire property among the members of the Fellowship.

Enclosure Awards for Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE enclosure of the open common fields has gone on in England so extensively within the last and the present centuries, that traces of the old system of husbandry and intermixed holdings—once everywhere prevalent—are now exceedingly rare. What this system really was Mr. Frederick Seebohm has told us in his fascinating and instructive book, “The English Village Community.” He has there shown us how the majority of holdings throughout the country consisted of acre and a half strips, and has so made intelligible that otherwise somewhat perplexing passage in the “Vision of Piers the Plowman,” which describes “the faire felde ful of folke,” some watching and wandering, some putting them to the plough, whilst others were setting and sowing: a very impossible picture, as Mr. Seebohm remarks, of a modern English field, carefully hedged in, but a perfectly possible one when we recall what was the open common field in days before enclosure. At what period of history enclosure began it is somewhat difficult to say; probably it received a considerable impetus from the general change of hands of landed property consequent on the suppression of the monasteries, and it was actively carried on during the reign of Elizabeth. Many of the Enclosure Awards were made under decrees of the Court of Chancery, and may be found at the Public Record Office, sometimes with the entry of the award itself, on what are known as the Chancery Decree Rolls, to which there is an *Index Locorum*, or in the Decree Books, to which there is, however, only an *Index Nominum*.

In later times enclosures were carried out under Acts of Parliament, which commenced by setting forth—all much in the same form—the inconveniences of what Mr. Seebohm terms the “absurdly uneconomical” system of intermixture, which rendered improvement or development totally impossible. After stating all this, the Acts went on to say that it was desired by all parties concerned that the land should be divided and enclosed, a specific share being set out and allotted to each tenant. Commissioners

were then appointed, who duly made their awards, dealing not only with the open fields, but with the commons and wastes of the locality dealt with, and also, in some instances, with tithe allotment.

From the few words that I have here said about these Enclosure Awards, it may be imagined of what great interest they are to the student of manorial or parochial history, to County Councils and other local public bodies, to the clergy, to the land owner, the land purchaser, and to that terrible enemy to rusticity the land "developer": they picture for us the locality as it then was and as it had been since the time of Domesday and before: they deal with highways, rights of way, rights of common and other public rights; whilst to the property allotted in severalty, they are the initial documents of title; the value of an Award is, of course, materially increased when there is a plan annexed.

There is a list, printed on the 27th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records, of such of these Awards, subsequent to the year 1756-7—why that particular date was taken as a starting point I do not know—that are enrolled at the Public Record Office, and from this list I have here given those that relate to the counties to which these pages are devoted, and I have supplemented my extracts with references to the Acts under which some of the enclosures were made, and to copies of the Awards preserved in places other than the Public Record Office. For much of this supplemental information I am indebted to Mr. Henry Grove, the author of a forthcoming work on Alienated Tithes.

I must add that some of the documents referred to in the Deputy Keeper's Report seem hardly to be Enclosure Awards in the ordinary sense; but as they are, at all events, interesting deeds I have included in my list such as refer to Middlesex or Hertfordshire.

[The documents marked P.R.O. are at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, and may be inspected, daily, between 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. (Saturdays 10 and 2) on payment of 1/- fee; searchers may take copies or extracts from them, or official copies or extracts can be obtained. The Awards at the Public Record Office are enrolled in the records of various Courts, and in applying to inspect them the references given below should be placed on the application form.

The documents marked M.R. are at the Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The documents marked C.P. are with the Clerks of the Peace of the respective counties of Middlesex and Hertford.

Where no allusion to an Award is made, its whereabouts is not known, and I shall be grateful to any reader who can supply information as to the present place of deposit]

MIDDLESEX.

- Ashford, otherwise Echelford .. *act* 49 G. III., cap. 17, not printed ;
award C.P.
- Bedfont, East, with Hatton *act* 53 G. III., cap. 172 ; *award* C.P.
- Bromley, *see* Stepney.
- Bromley, St. Leonard's—tythe-
 able lands *award* (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
 East, 44 G. III., roll 62.
- Chelsea, St. Luke's *award* (plan) Ibid Hil. 52 G. III., roll 10.
- Christchurch *award* Ibid Mich. 8 G. III., roll 30.
- Chiswick—extinction of Common. *act* 46 G. III., cap. 111.
- , enclosing *act* 54 G. III., cap. 69.
- Cranford *act* 58 G. III., cap. 50, private ; *award*
 C.P.
- Drayton, West *act* 5 G. IV., cap. 44, not printed.
- Edgware Bury—Common *award* C.P.
- Edmonton *act* 1800 ; *award* M.R.
- Enfield Chase..... *act* 1777.
- Enfield—Division of Common
 Fields, and Waste..... *act* 41 G. III., cap. 143 ; *award* (plan)
 Vestry Clk. of Enfield, M.R. Duchy
 of Lancaster Office (*copy*).
- Feltham *act* 39 and 40 G. III., cap. 51 ; 41 G. III.
 cap. 146 ; *award* C.P.
- Finchley *act* 51 G. III., cap. 23 : *award* C.P.
- Greenford *act* 55 G. III., cap. 5, not printed ;
award C.P.
- Hackney—Upper Clapton, Stam-
 ford Hill..... *award* (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
 Trin. 27 G. III., roll 317.
- , Upper Clapton..... *award* (plan) Ibid Hil. 28 G. III., roll
 123.
- , Upper Clapton, other-
 wise Stamford Hill *award* (plan) Ibid Trin. 28 G. III., roll
 448.
- , Hill Street, Upper
 Clapton *award* (plan) Ibid Mich. 28 G. III., roll
 132.
- Hampton *act* 51 G. III., cap. 138 ; *award* (plan)
 P.R.O. Recovery Roll, Hil. 7 and 8
 G. IV., roll 21.
- Hanwell *act* 53 G. III., cap. 6, not printed ;
award C.P.
- Hanworth *act* 39-40 G. III., cap. 51 ; *act* 41
 G. III., cap. 146 ; *award* C.P.
- Harefield *act* 51 G. III., cap. 66, not printed.

- Harlington *act* 59 G. III., cap. 33, private Act
award C.P.
- Harmondsworth..... *act* 45 G. III., cap. 96, not printed;
act 56 G. III., cap. 72, not printed.
- Harrow *act* 43 G. III., cap. 43, not printed;
act 46 G. III., cap. 33, not printed;
award (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
Hil. 58 G. III., roll 79.
- Hayes, with the precinct of Norwood. *act* 49 G. III., cap. 151; *award* C.P.
- Heston *act* 53 G. III., cap. 174; *act* 58 G. III.,
cap. 10, private; *award* C.P.
- Hillingdon *act* 52 G. III., cap. 28, not printed;
award M.R.
- Hornsey *act* 53 G. III., cap. 7, not printed;
award C.P.
- Ickenham *act* 1780; *award* C.P.
- Isleworth *act* 53 G. III., cap. 174; *act* 58 G. III.,
cap. 10, private Act; *award* C.P.
- Islington—"The Angel" and
land thereabouts *award* (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
Trin. 57 G. III., roll 43.
- Kensington St. Mary Abbots—
Paramour's Pingle *award* (plan) P.R.O. Queen's Bench
Judgment Roll, Trin. 54 G. III.,
roll 73.
- Laleham & Chertsey (Surrey)—
Laleham Burway *act* 53 G. III., cap. 25, not printed;
award P.R.O. Recovery Roll, Trin.
43 G. III., roll 160.
- Littleton *act* 1811; *award* C.P.
- Mimms, South *award* Duchy of Lancaster Office, Book
of Awards, iii., p. 541.
- Northolt, otherwise Northaw,
otherwise Northall *act* 6 G. IV., cap. 59, private Act;
award C.P.
- Ruislip, otherwise Riselip—St.
Katherine's End, West
Wood, West Coat Common. *act* 1769; *award* P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
Hil. 10 G. III., roll 99.
- *act* 44 G. III., cap. 45, not printed;
award (plan) P.R.O. Exchequer of
Pleas, Plea Roll, Trin. 55 G. III.,
separate roll.
- St. Alban's, Wood Street—Love
Lane *award* P.R.O. Queen's Bench Judgment
Roll, Hil. 16 G. III., roll 177.
- St. Anne's, Blackfriars—Paved
Alley *award* P.R.O. Recovery Roll, Hil. 31
G. III., roll 237.

- St. Brides, Ward of Farringdon
 —Leg Alley*award* (plan) P.R.O. Queen's Bench
 Judgment Roll, Trin. 8 G. III.,
 roll 201.
- St. George's in the East*award* (plan) P.R.O. Queen's Bench
 Judgment Roll, Hil. 47 G. III.,
 roll 37.
- St. George's, Hanover Square—
 "Brookshott"*award* (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
 Trin. 17 G. III., roll 47.
- St. Giles' in the Fields—Parker's
 Lane*award* (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
 Mich. 8 G. III., roll 31.
- , Gravel Lane.....*award* (plan) Ibid Trin. 9 G. III.,
 roll 231.
- St. Giles' without Cripplegate—
 Cherry Tree Alley *alias*
 French Alley, Old Street ..*award* (plan) Ibid Hil. 16 G. III., roll
 254.
- St. Luke's—Middle Row, Old
 Street*award* (plan) P.R.O. Queen's Bench
 Judgment Roll, East. 4 G. III., roll
 172.
- St. Martin in the Fields and St.
 James'.....*award* (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
 Hil. 36 G. III., roll 326.
- , Buckingham Court,
 near Charing Cross*award* (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
 Mich. 49 G. III., roll 23.
- , S. side of Strand....*award* (plan) Ibid Trin. 21 G. III.,
 roll 31.
- St. Pancras—Manor of Totten-
 hale*award* (plan) Ibid Mich. 52 G. III.,
 roll 61.
- St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and
 St. Martin in the Field—
 Maiden Lane*award* (plan) P.R.O. Queen's Bench
 Judgment Roll, East. 5 G. III.,
 roll 98.
- Shepperton.....*award* C.P.
- Shoreditch*award* (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
 East. 13 G. III., roll 2.
- Staines*award* C.P.
- Stanmore, Great*act* 53 G. III.; *cap* 11, not printed;
award C.P.
- Stanwell and Hammonds, Ship-
 cott, etc.*act* 1789; *award* P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
 Hil. 32 G. III., roll 134.

- Stepney—Poplar Marsh, "The
Eighteen Acres" *award* (plan) Ibid Trin. 20 G. III.,
roll 439.
- , Poplar Marsh *award* (plan) Ibid Mich. 25 G. III.,
roll 68.
- , St. Dunstan's, Poplar,
Blackwall *award* (plan) P.R.O. Queen's Bench
Judgment Roll, Hil. 46 G. III., roll
242.
- & Bromley St. Leonard's
—East India Docks *award* (plan) Ibid Mich. 47 G. III.,
roll 227.
- Sunbury *act* 39 and 40 G. III., cap. 51; *act* 41
G. III., cap. 146; *award* C.P.
- Teddington *act* 1799; *award* (plan) P.R.O. Close
Roll, 40 G. III., pt. 9, No. 6.
- Twickenham *act* 53 G. III., cap. 174; *act* 58 G. III.,
cap. 10, private Act.
- Westminster, St. Margaret's—
Site of Court of Common
Pleas, Westminster Hall .. *award* (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
Hil. 13 G. III., roll 40.
- *award* (plan) Ibid Mich. 49 G. III.,
roll 11.
- Whitechapel, St. Mary Mat-
fellow—Goodman Stile *award* (plan) P.R.O. Queen's Bench
Judgment Roll, Mich. 47 G. III.,
roll 228.
- Willesden *act* 55 G. III., cap. 49, private Act;
award C.P.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

- Agmondersham (Herts & Bucks) *award* P.R.O. Recovery Roll, Hil. 57
G. III., roll 2.
- Aldenham, St. Peters & St.
Stephens *act* 41 G. III., cap. 75, not printed;
award 1803 C.P.
- , Manor of Park or
Parkhurst *award* (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
Mich. 3 G. IV., roll 39.
- , Parkbury Estate *award* (plan) Ibid Mich. 4 G. IV., roll 70.
- St. Stephens—Manor
of Oakhurst *award* (plan) Ibid Trin. 8 G. IV., roll 10.
- Amwell, Great *award* 1840 C.P.
- Ansty *act* 7 G. IV., cap. 12, private Act;
award P.R.O. Recovery Roll, Mich.
3 Will. IV., roll 2; *award* Ibid, roll
40.

- Ashwell *award* 1862 C.P.
Aston *award* 1858 C.P.
Barkway and Reed *act* 41 G. III., cap. 98, not printed;
award (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
Trin. 10 G. IV., roll 23.
Barley *act* 50 G. III., cap. 30, not printed;
award 1819 C.P.
Barnet, Chipping and East ... *act* 53 G. III., cap. 90, not printed;
award 1818 C.P.
Bengeo, Sacomb & Stapleford. *award* 1852 C.P..
Bennington *award* 1858 C.P.
Berkhampstead, Little *award* 1842 C.P.
Bishop's Stortford *act* 1 G. IV., cap. 27, private Act;
award 1826 C.P.
Boreham Wood Common, Elstree. *act* 1776; *award* 1777 C.P.
Boxmoor, in the parish of Hemel
Hempstead *act* 49 G. III., cap. 169.
Braughing *act* 52 G. III., cap. 161; *award* 1819 C.P.
Broxbourne *award* 1842 C.P.; ditto 1850 C.P.
Bushey *act* 46 G. III., cap. 22, not printed;
award (plan) P.R.O. Recovery Roll,
East. 49 G. III., roll 84.
Cheshunt *act* 49 G. III., cap. 75; *act* 54 G. III.,
cap. 2; *award* (plan) P.R.O. Queen's
Bench Judgment Roll, Hil. 46
G. III., roll 257.
———, Theobalds Lane *award* (plan) Ibid Trin. 3 G. IV., roll 72.
———, Manor of Theobalds. *award* (plan) Ibid Trin. 6 G. IV., roll
35.
———, Turner's Hill *award* (plan) Ibid, roll 68.
Codicote, *see* Welwyn.
Cottered *act* 46 G. III., cap. 24; *award* 1810 C.P.
Elstree, *see* Boreham Wood.
Gaddesden, Little *award* 1846 C.P.
Hadham, Little *award* 1859 C.P.
Hartham, *see* King's Meads.
Hemel Hempstead, *see* Boxmoor.
Hertingfordbury *act* 41 G. III., cap. 24; *award* 1813
C.P. Extracts, relating to the Glebe
only, at Duchy of Lancaster Office,
Lancaster Place, London. Book of
Awards, iv., p. 217.
Hexton *act* 1766; *award* 24 April 1767 C.P.
Hinxbworth *act* 42 G. III., cap. 71, not printed;
award 1806 C.P.

Ware—Bengeo Common*award* 1854 C.P.
Ware Marsh*award* 1861 C.P.
Welwyn, Codicote, & Knebworth.*act* 50 G. III., cap. 115; *award* 1819 C.P.
West Mill*act* 53 G. III., cap. 72, not printed;
award 1819 C.P.
Weston*act* 1797 (?) ; *award* 1801 C.P.
Widford*award* 1856 C.P.
Wigginton*award* 1854 C.P.
Wormley*award* 1858 C.P. ; *award* 1859 C.P.
Wymondley, Great and Little,
and Ippolites*act* 51 G. III., cap. 192; *award* 1814 C.P.

proceeded to St. Michaels by the carriage drive and following the path by the riverside returned to the spot whence we started. In the course of this two hours' ramble we found no less than 93 plants in flower. It is, therefore, patent that the botanist will be fully occupied during this, the busiest month of the whole twelve.

With so much to talk about it is difficult to know where to begin. So perhaps it will be best to commence with the Natural Order Ranunculaceæ, which is usually given the place of honour in books dealing with the British Flora, and to examine one or two of the plants which it contains. In the last "Notes" I spoke of one of them, the Lesser Celandine, which is the first of what are popularly known as buttercups to unfold its blossom. One of the earliest plants of this order to flower, coming out even before the Celandine, is the Fœtid Hellebore, which is not by any means common, though it will probably be found in both counties. It is recorded for Herts as growing near Tring, King's Langley, Baldock, Ashwell, etc., and its green blooms may be looked for in pastures and thickets in the chalk districts. The common Green Hellebore, however, is more likely to be met with. There are many localities in Herts in which it grows, and in the neighbouring shire it is to be found near Harrow and Harefield. It is an interesting plant with its five green sepals and equal number of green petals, which have been metamorphosed into tubular nectaries. I well remember the first time I found it, in the early days of my botanical ardour, when the fever of collecting plants was hot upon me. It was growing on an island in the middle of a large and deep pond, in which, by the way, the curious aquatic moss, *Fontenalis antipyretica*, was abundant. We were eager to obtain specimens of the Hellebore, but how were we to get them? The pond was too deep to wade and there appeared to be no means of reaching the island. But the plants we were determined to have, and where there's a will, the proverb tells us, there's always a way. A happy idea occurred to someone, and we ran to a cottage near at hand, where, for a small consideration, we procured the loan of a washing tub, in which the writer of these "Notes" managed to ferry himself across and get a supply of the coveted plants. All went well until dry land was nearly regained when an awkward movement overbalanced the tub, and its occupant was precipitated into the water. During the remainder of that excur-

sion one of the members of the party was dressed in garments not his own, but which formed part of the Sunday attire of the cottager's son.

Another cousin of the buttercups, of which plants, by the way, there are several common species, is the Wood Anemone, whose white flowers, often flushed with purple, form a pretty carpet in the woodlands. A less common Anemone is to be found on the chalk hills in the north of Hertfordshire, and is known as the Pasque Flower from the Paschal season at which it appears. It has a rich purple blossom surrounded by an involucre of linear segments. A curious point about this plant is worth noticing. When the blossom comes out the grass is short and the flower is easily seen by passing insects, which perform the function of setting the seed; but at this time of the year the grass is growing rapidly and in the ordinary course of plant life the Pasque Flower would soon be hidden by the rising herbage. As the seeds depend upon the wind to blow them about and scatter them, for which purpose they are furnished with a feathery appendage, Nature has provided a means to overcome the difficulty. As the fruit ripens the flower stalk between the involucre and the flower gradually lengthens, and the seed heads are brought up high enough to catch the passing breeze. Specimens of the plant in both stages of growth, mounted on the same sheet, make an interesting addition to the herbarium. I have unsuccessfully tried to establish this plant in the garden, but it resents removal from the chalky hillside and I cannot get it to grow. We have two other anemones which are reputed to be natives of Hertfordshire, but I think they can scarcely be looked upon as truly wild.

The Mousetail is a little plant which will be in blossom nearly all the quarter. It is partial to the sides of footpaths through cornfields, especially where the soil is rather poor. During a ramble with the Hertfordshire Natural History Society last year, I found it growing near Ayot St. Lawrence, and for a number of seasons in succession it occurred by the side of the footpath leading through the fields from the Old London Road, St. Albans, towards New Barnes. Its strange little spike of blossoms resembles a mouse's tail, whence its name.

A striking plant which will probably be found during the quarter is the Herb Paris (*Paris quadrifolius*). It occurs in

coppices in both counties, among its localities being Old Park Wood, Harefield; copse near Pinner Wood; woods near Aldbury; Bourne End; and a lot of other places in Hertfordshire at any rate. Although it possesses the specific name of *quadrifolia* it is often found with five or even a larger number of leaves, placed at the top of the stem, surrounding the green flower, with its black carpel, which is separated but by a short stalk from the leaf whorl. It belongs to the Natural Order Liliaceæ. This is a flower worth searching for, and it is noticeable that it differs from the generality of monocotyledonous plants inasmuch as its flower parts are not in threes or multiples of three, and the leaf veins are not parallel.

Everyone welcomes the advent of the Swallow. Look out for it about the middle of April; the mean date of its appearance in south-west Herts is the 13th of that month. We sometimes hear of a March Swallow, and though doubts have been expressed as to its arrival so early in the year, the records of competent observers cannot be gainsayed. Owing to a mild spring, or some other reason, it occasionally gets a little in front of the calendar, for birds decline to time their arrival by the almanac. The House Marten generally arrives a week or ten days later than the Swallow. With the coming of May we may expect the Swifts. Every summer a number of them build under the portico and above the windows of the St. Albans Town Hall. Mr. Henry Lewis, who has watched for the appearance of these birds for many years, informs me that one should look out on the first fine evening after the 9th of May, at about half past five or six o'clock, and probably one or two will appear, circling round the building, and then they will disappear again, to return the next evening with several others. They gradually become more numerous until the full complement has arrived, the same number usually frequenting the same spot year after year.

The cry of the Cuckoo will probably be heard about the second or third week in April, and the sweet song of the Nightingale also greets our ears towards the middle of the month. The spot where I have generally heard the Nightingale the earliest, in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Albans, is on the Harpenden Road, between Bernard's Heath and Hawkswick.

A bird which haunts the woods in many places in the two counties is the Nightjar or Goatsucker, which is held in dread by

the rustics, not so much because it is erroneously supposed to suck the milk from goats, as on account of the harsh and eerie note it utters. When moth-hunting two years ago in a wood to which I am kindly allowed access, I noticed a large number of these birds hawking for insects, and while watching their manoeuvres I was grieved to hear a gun and to see one of them fall. It had been shot by a keeper, with whom I pleaded on behalf of the innocent creatures, and he told me he shot it because the cry of the bird "skeered the missus" and kept her awake at night. I am glad to say he promised to spare them in the future, though whether this was due to the eloquence of my appeal on their behalf or to the fact that I pointed out that the Nightjar was scheduled in the Wild Birds Preservation Act, and he might get into trouble for killing them, I cannot determine.

Another bird with a strange note which I often hear on Harpenden Common and Bricket Wood Scrubbs is the Grasshopper Warbler. It is not easy to catch sight of this shy little creature, though its presence is clearly indicated by its remarkable song—if song be an appropriate word to apply to a sound resembling the running of a fishing line off the reel, or the harsh rasp of the grasshopper from which it derives its name. Owing, no doubt, to its retiring habits and the fact that it is not often seen, many country people believe that the note is uttered by a mouse and not by a bird.

After the busy evenings which the entomologist spends "sallow-beating," a process which I described in my last "Notes," there comes a lull when there is comparatively little to be done, except to watch the gas lamps for stray specimens which have been attracted to them by the light, or to keep an eye on the sheltered side of fences and tree trunks, which often afford convenient shelter to moths. Towards the end of the quarter, however, a good number of species come to sugar, but what is meant by that I must explain in the next number of "Notes and Queries." After Whitsuntide the butterflies and day-flying moths begin to get plentiful, and those who are fond of rearing insects from the larva state will find numerous caterpillars feeding on the young and tender leaves and herbage.

George Romney's Studio at Hampstead.

BY EDWARD BELL, F.S.A.



HERE has always been a tradition at Hampstead that the Hollybush Inn, or what used to be called the Assembly Rooms, connected with it, were originally the residence and studio of George Romney. Park, in his well-known work on the Topography of Hampstead, writing soon after Romney's death, says that the Rooms were "partly formed out of a house built by Romney."

As a resident in the immediate neighbourhood I felt a special interest in the question, and endeavoured, with some success, to ascertain in greater detail the actual facts of this great painter's association with Hampstead.

In William Hayley's "Life of George Romney," we read that in 1788 he took a lodging in Hampstead, where he used to sleep, going daily into town to work at his house in Cavendish Square; and in 1792 he was looking out for a piece of ground with the intention of building "a commodious painting room on a very extensive scale, within the distance of two or three miles from London." It was not, however, until 1796 that we find this design carried out, and read that "he had recently purchased an old house in Hampstead, with a spacious stable on elevated ground behind it; and there he intended to form a villa with every accommodation for the exercise of his art." In accordance with this statement, I find the name of George Romney in the Hampstead rate-books of 1797; and the house, assessed at £50 (which was a considerable rating for those days), can easily by its successive occupants be identified with the old red brick house on "the Mount," Heath-street, which was for many years the residence of the late Mr. Joseph Tatham, a well-known solicitor, and is now occupied by myself. Its late owner, Mr. H. S. Pownall, allowed me to inspect the title-deeds, and amongst them is a copy, dated Oct. 15, 1796, of the admission of George Romney as a copyhold tenant of the Lord of the Manor. Hayley is quite right in describing the house as an old one in 1796, for, though it has undergone some alteration, the main fabric is evidently assignable to the earliest years of the eighteenth century.

During the next two years Romney acquired two other copyhold plots at the back of these premises, where the Hampstead Constitutional Club (formerly the Assembly Rooms) now stands; and there he constructed a large gallery and other smaller living-rooms, which Hayley describes as "a singular fabric . . . particularly suited to his own fancy. He had an excellent spacious gallery for the display of statues and pictures, and without moving from his pillow he could contemplate from his own chamber window a very magnificent view of the metropolis."

Allan Cunningham, in his *Lives of the Painters*, is not so complimentary to what he calls "the strange new studio and dwelling-house." Romney, he says, "expended some £2,733 and raised an odd and whimsical structure, in which there was nothing like domestic accommodation, though there was a wooden arcade for a riding-house in the garden, and a very extensive picture and statue gallery."

The rate-books show that as soon as this building was complete he went to live in it and let off the old house, for in the year 1798 (when he sold his house in Cavendish Square) he is rated at Hampstead for £50; but in the following year a new ratepayer, a Mr. Rundell, appears as the occupier of this old house, the rateable value of which is reduced to £40, whilst Romney is rated (also at £40) for a new house adjacent to the other.

Romney, whose health was already failing, did not long enjoy his Hampstead residence. In May, 1800, he returned to his wife, who had remained in the north of England, and in 1802 he died at Kendal.

The whole of his Hampstead property was sold by him in 1801 to Mrs. Rundell, the widow of his tenant, who retained it until 1807, when she sold the old house to a Mr. Marmaduke Hart, from whom it was purchased by the family of its present owner, whilst the newer house, the "singular fabric," with spacious gallery, etc., was conveyed to Charles Holford, Germain Lavie, James Coppinger, and John Bockett, who must have been the trustees of the "Assembly Rooms committee," which from 1808 onwards for many years, is rated for the property in the sum of £50.

From the character of the fabric, which is constructed in the style technically known as timber-framed and weather-boarded, on

a brick basement, I have no doubt that the large room of the present Constitutional Club behind the Hollybush was Romney's studio or gallery. Its area is clearly marked on the conveyance from Mrs. Rundell to M. Hart.

A doubt, however, has been thrown on the identity of the buildings by an old inhabitant of Hampstead, on the ground that a workman, now dead, informed him that he had assisted in the building of the Assembly Rooms about the year 1813. Moreover there is a well-corroborated tradition (see Walford's "Old and New London") that the Rooms were erected by aid of the once-fashionable expedient of a "tontine," by which the necessary funds were obtained from subscribers on condition that the property was eventually vested in the last survivor.

However, the rate-books prove that Assembly Rooms existed on this spot in 1808; and, moreover, the son of one of the above-named trustees has shown me the minute-book of a society called "The Hampstead Union Club," which adopted these rooms, styled in their minutes the "New Subscription Rooms," as their place of meeting in 1807.

It is not difficult to reconcile all these facts if the large room is distinguished from the other buildings that now lie on the west side of it. It is evident that the committee bought Romney's studio, etc., as being suitable for the purposes of an Assembly Room, and then, probably about 1813, added, by means of the tontine referred to, the second large room, kitchen, offices, etc., now comprised in the Constitutional Club.

An inspection verifies this theory. The style of decoration and fittings of the great hall and the staircase leading to it are decidedly superior to and somewhat earlier in date than those of the other rooms, and altogether discredit the only other possible theory—*viz.*, that Romney's studio was demolished fifteen years after it was built, and that another room of the same size, and of no very substantial construction, was re-erected on its site. I may add that Mr. Walter Armstrong, Director of the National Gallery, Dublin, a well-known art critic and connoisseur, once went over the building with me, and entirely endorsed the conclusions which I have here set forth.

The Thrale Family.

BY S. FLINT CLARKSON, F.R.I.B.A.



ESTER Lynch Salusbury, who became Mrs. Thrale and afterwards Mrs. Piozzi, came to Hertfordshire from Wales. She was born at Bodval Hall, between Pwlheli and Nevin, in the Lleyn promontory; but her father was of the Salusbury family connected with Llewenny, Denbigh. Born in 1740 or 1741, she spent much of her early life with her grandmother at East Hyde, and at Offley Place, three miles S.W. of Hitchin. Anna Maria Penrice was the only child and heir of Sir Henry Penrice (d. 1752) of Offley Place; and "she sought my (H.L.S.'s) mother's friendship the more eagerly as she felt her heart daily more and more attached to my father's brother, Dr. Thomas Salusbury." In 1751, when the marriage took place, H.L.S. was a girl belonging to the next generation, but the vividness of her memory was always a matter of special satisfaction with her; and Offley Place, her uncle's house, was frequently visited during a number of years.

Her own marriage took place in 1763, at 22 (or 23) years of age. "Mr. Thrale was," she wrote, "born at Offley, and was descended from a good family long settled at St. Albans." The point of view had been shifted when she made marginal comments on Boswell's Chapter XIV. In Johnson's account of Thrale's father, given by Boswell under 1765—when Johnson was introduced to the Thrales by Murphy—she wrote the comment that Edmund Halsey, the predecessor of Thrale in the brewery (afterwards Barclay and Perkins's), when well placed in the world, "turned his eyes homewards, where he learned that sister Sukey had married a hard-working man at Offley in Hertfordshire, and had many children. He sent for one of them to London . . . my Mr. Thrale's father" (Ralph). She did not then go into the St. Albans connection.

The Rev. J. B. Blakeway (1765-1826) contributed a note to Malone's Boswell, which has probably appeared in all editions; Croker took to it. In the note he stated that "the family of Thrale was of some consideration in St. Albans," and called attention to the Thrale monument in the Abbey Church. This monument is in the south aisle against the south wall, just west-

ward of the abbot's door into the cloisters. There are two busts: two little boys weeping large tears, &c., and the inscription records that "John Thrale, late of London, merchant, dyed 15th May, 1704, aged 54." The inscription goes on to record that three children died in their infancy, and concludes by stating that "Margaret, wife of John Thrale, dyed 31 August, 1708, æt. 57." Blakeway mentioned in his note "the clerk of St. Albans, a very aged man," and in a way implied that his attention was called to the monument by the clerk, as bearing out the idea of the considerableness of the Thrale family. Perhaps the very aged man knew something about it. Boswell's first edition was published in 1791. Blakeway may have looked into the subject before that, but it is hardly likely. But if not, we may assume that the clerk had not known either John or Margaret personally, as one died 87 and the other 83 years before 1791. He was probably repeating hearsays, in no very precise terms. Blakeway was no doubt a careful person,—F.S.A. in 1807.

One would like to know the relationship between the John Thrale who died 1704, and "my dear master," as the lively lady called "my Mr. Thrale" in 1779. She had few good words for him later on, and his reputation has suffered since Mr. Hayward printed the very candid statements of his widow, in the "Autobiography, Letters, &c., of Mrs. Piozzi." Johnson, however, esteemed him, and Johnson judged character shrewdly; and Boswell states that Thrale "understood and valued Johnson from their first acquaintance to the day of his death." The connection with the Thrales had lasted 16 years, from Johnson's 56th year to his 72nd (1765 to 1781), when he "looked for the last time on that face that had never turned upon him but with respect and benignity." We begin to know Johnson intimately from 1763, "the memorable year" in which Boswell (then 22) had "the happiness to make his acquaintance." Mr. Thrale died April, 1781; Johnson's health was failing sadly, and he made "a parting use of the library" at Streatham in 1782. The marriage to Piozzi took place in June, 1784, and Johnson died, aged 76, on Dec. 13, 1785.

Some of Mrs. Piozzi's allusions to Hertfordshire, as she saw it in the middle of the last century, might find a place in *M. & H. N. & Q.*, and we ought to know, if possible, the connection between the Thrales of Offley and St. Albans.

Vanishing Landmarks— London, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire.

IT is proposed, under this heading, to record quarterly some of the more important disappearances of interesting landmarks in London, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire. The chronicle must necessarily be brief, but care will be taken that the facts mentioned are as accurate as possible. The Editor will be grateful for any references to interesting buildings about to be demolished or obliterated by restoration.

Hampton Court Palace.—The royal chapel, *temp.* Henry VIII., repaired, its windows restored and re-glazed in colours, and the organ rehabilitated. The organ was built by Schreider, 1710, and put in the chapel instead of one by his master and father-in-law, Bernhard Schmidt.

Skinner's Almshouses, Mile End Road.—Site of 10,850 sq. ft. sold for £3000 by auction. A recent painting of these picturesque old cottages, amongst the last of their kind at Mile End, or indeed, in London, is preserved at the Company's Hall, Dowgate-hill.

Bromley by Bow.—A ceiling, bearing James I.'s arms, has been secured for S. Kensington Museum. The School Board for London wantonly sold the building, containing 24 panelled rooms, with beautiful work in carved stone and oak, and richly ornamented ceilings, for £250 to a contractor, who sold the interior fittings for £167 to a dealer, from whom the Board bought back one mantel-piece for £150. (See *Antiquary*, Nov. last).

Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard.—Warehouses erected on the north and east sides of the sites of No. 59, and the house over the gateway, which, it is said, Wren occupied as his offices during the re-building of St. Paul's. No. 5, being the Vicar General's, Commissary and Consistory-Court, Marriage License, and other kindred offices, was a relic of Doctors' Commons. Dr. Henry Hervey, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1555-84, obtained a lease from the dean and chapter of Mountjoy House, to which the College of Advocates migrated *circa* 1550 from the Queen's Head, Paternoster Row. The College buildings, which replaced Mountjoy House after the Fire, were sold, with the gardens, by auction in November, 1862: they stood between Queen Victoria and Knightrider Streets, having Bennet's and Addle Hills to east and west. Paul's-chain and Bennet's Hill were absorbed into Godliman Street in 1890. (See *Builder*, Oct. last).

Banqueting Hall, Kensington Palace.—G. Weald's measured drawings, *Builder*, 12 Jan. The design of this building—converted by George II. into an orangery, and of late years shamefully maltreated as a garden-lumber store—is attributed to Wren, 1705-6. Constructed of brown brick with red brick dressings, and of a simple dignified design, with a most effective interior (originally); it is unique of its kind, and beautifully built. A few years ago six windows of various sizes were ruthlessly cut in the north wall, thus destroying the lighting of the interior; the stone terrace in front is disfigured by plant frames, and, together with the brick-work, is damaged by cart traffic.

No. 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Now being pulled down. This house, by the passage into Bear Yard, is a part of the Arch Row, designed by Inigo Jones. Its front, of red brick, has been stuccoed over since, but retained on the pilasters the rose and two fleur-de-lys, badges of the "Rose and Lily Queen," Henrietta Maria, which also appear on the pilasters, stuccoed, of Nos. 51-2 and 54. No. 2, Portsmouth Street, retains its front, unstuccoed, with four pilasters and badges, as originally built by Jones.

Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane.—Site of Nos. 8, 9, and 10, being about 5,200 feet, is to be let on an eighty years' building lease. No. 10, a fine old mansion, with front garden, on the Court's south side, has been identified as the palace of the Bishops of Chichester, which, however, stood further westwards, where is now Lincoln's Inn; and No. 10 was built after the Great Fire. It had belonged for more than 150 years past to the Moravians in Fetter Lane, who occupied it as their mission house. A block of old houses on the Court's north side is worthy of notice. (See *Builder*, Nov. last).

No. 15, Berkeley Square.—The lease, forty years unexpired, put up for sale on 29 Jan., but withdrawn after a bid of £13,000, was subsequently sold by private contract. This house was described by the auctioneers as being Horace Walpole's; but in 1779 Walpole removed from Arlington Street to Berkeley Square, No. 40, and they, with other chroniclers, have apparently overlooked a re-numbering of the houses, whereby Walpole's is now No. 11.

The Earl of Essex's Bath, so-called, lying southwards of the Roman bath, Strand Lane, has been covered over in the building of the new Norfolk Hotel, Surrey Street. The bath had a capacity of 25,000 gallons, and was filled by the same spring that fills the other. The *Builder* states that the marble linings and paving had been used for re-lining and re-paving the Roman bath.

Stationers' School House, Bolt Court.—Rented by the Technical Education Board, the School having been removed to Stroud Green, Hornsey. This house, commonly regarded as the last London home of Dr. Johnson, stands on the site thereof; it was built after the fire that consumed Dodsley's premises thirty-five years after Johnson's death.

North Mimms Place.—The old manor-house, built reputedly by Ralph Coningsby *circa* 1600, and since a seat of Peregrine, second Duke of Leeds, has often changed hands, and was considerably altered about 90 years ago. The present owner, Mr. Walter Burns, has employed Messrs. Ernest George and Peto to make extensive additions, in the original material and style—red brick and English Renaissance. The parish church, famous for its brasses and memorials of the Coningsbys, was erected for the most part in or about 1320. (See *Builder*, 6 Oct. last).

A Quarterly Bibliography of Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

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Meteorology.

MIDDLESEX.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 62, CAMDEN SQUARE, LONDON, BY
 G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., SEC.R.MET.SOC.—COMMUNICATED BY
 JOHN HOPKINSON.

December, 1894.—Temperature: min., 26·3° on 31st; max.,
 52·1° on 17th and 18th; range, 25·8°. Rainfall, 2·28 inches on
 16 days; max., 0·93 in. on 14th.

January, 1895.—Temperature: min., 20·2° on 30th; max.,
 51·9° on 20th; range, 31·7°. Rainfall, 1·96 inch on 16 days;
 max., 0·75 in. on 19th.

February.—Temperature: min., 7·3° on 8th; max., 46·2° on
 23rd; range, 38·9°. Rainfall, 0·12 inch on 4 days; max.,
 0·06 in. on 1st.

Winter.—Temperature: min., $7\cdot3^{\circ}$ on 8th Feb.; max., $52\cdot1^{\circ}$ on 17th and 18th Dec.; range, $44\cdot8^{\circ}$. Rainfall, 4·36 inches on 36 days; max., 0·93 in. on 14th Dec.

The rainfall during the winter was 1·21 in. below the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE GRANGE, ST. ALBANS, BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.MET.SOC.

December.—Temperature: mean, $40\cdot2^{\circ}$; daily range, $10\cdot0^{\circ}$; min., $25\cdot8^{\circ}$ on 31st; max., $50\cdot6^{\circ}$ on 13th; extreme range, $24\cdot8^{\circ}$. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 90 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·5. Rainfall, 2·09 inches on 19 days; max., 0·64 in. on 14th.

January.—Temperature: mean, $32\cdot1^{\circ}$; daily range, $9\cdot0^{\circ}$; min., $15\cdot6^{\circ}$ on 27th; max., $50\cdot0^{\circ}$ on 20th; extreme range, $34\cdot4^{\circ}$. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 90 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 8·3. Rainfall, 2·50 inches on 24 days; max., 0·76 in. on 19th.

February.—Temperature: mean, $28\cdot0^{\circ}$; daily range, $12\cdot2^{\circ}$; min., $10\cdot1^{\circ}$ on 7th; max., $44\cdot8^{\circ}$ on 23rd; extreme range, $34\cdot7^{\circ}$. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 73 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·2. Rainfall, 0·18 inch on 5 days; max., 0·09 in. on 1st.

Winter.—Temperature: mean, $33\cdot4^{\circ}$; daily range, $10\cdot4^{\circ}$; min., $10\cdot1^{\circ}$ on 7th Feb.; max., $50\cdot6^{\circ}$ on 13th Dec.; extreme range, $40\cdot2^{\circ}$. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 84 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·3. Rainfall, 4·77 inches on 48 days; max., 0·76 in. on 19th Jan.

The winter of 1894-95 has been a very remarkable one. A mild, cloudy, and rather wet December was followed by a cold, very cloudy, and wet January. On the 26th of that month a very cold period set in, continuing throughout the greater part of February, the mean temperature for the last six days of January being 25° , and for the first eighteen days of February, 24° . For the ten days 5th to 14th Feb., the mean was only 21° , which is $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the mean for the month for the previous eight years. The minimum reading, $10\cdot1^{\circ}$, is $7\cdot7^{\circ}$ lower than in any previous February, and $1\cdot7^{\circ}$ lower than in any previous *winter*, during that period. February also had a very dry atmosphere, a bright sky, and a very small rainfall, only 0·06 in. falling as rain, and 0·12 in. as snow.

Notes and Queries.

GREENE FAMILY.—Can anyone help me to the parentage of John Greene, of St. Clement's Danes? He is styled "Secondary Greene" (see Lipscomb's Bucks, vol. I., 155). He had three daughters and co-heirs: Jane Greene, who died unmarried, buried at Spalding, co. Lincoln, 6 May, 1695; Sybilla Greene, married at Spalding, 2 April, 1678, to Colonel Adryan Gamlyn, of Spalding, and died S.P. (her will is dated 21 March, 1712, and was proved at Lincoln 3 May, 1716); and Alice Greene, wife of Francis Johnson, of Ayscoughfee Hall in Spalding, who was baptized at Pinchbeck, co. Lincoln, 10 Sept., 1638, and died *circa* 1685, his administration being granted 25 Nov. of that year to his widow, Alice Johnson, who was buried at Spalding 30 June, 1704.—EVERARD GREEN, Rouge Dragon.

BUTTERFLY ORCHIS.—Will anyone be so kind as to inform me if the Butterfly orchis (*Habenaria bifolia*) is to be found in Hertfordshire? I used to find it in the woods near Gainsborough, but have not met with it in the neighbourhood of St. Albans during the time that I have resided here.—W. M. MYDDELTON, St. Albans.

COL. SIDNEY GODOLPHIN'S HOUSE IN ST. JAMES'S PLACE.—I should be glad to know *which* house in St. James's Place was the residence of Colonel Sidney Godolphin; he is described on the tablet to his wife Susanna in Llanyblodwel Church, co. Salop, in 1723, as "Auditor of the Principality of Wales, together with ye Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, & Cheshire; also Auditor of the Cofferer's Accounts of his Majesty's Household & Expences of ye Buildings & Provisions of ye Royall Hospitall at Greenwich, & Governor of ye Islands & Garrison of Scilly." I also want the date of his death.—FANNY BULKELEY-OWEN.

WORSLEY FAMILY.—Thomas Worsley, who owned two messuages in Hitchin, a small property at Stevenage, and was a tenant of the Manor of Wymondley, was buried at Stevenage in May, 1685, leaving a widow, Agnes, two sons, Thomas and John, who settled at Ware, and a daughter, Mary. Information as to his parentage, marriage, and his wife's family will be valued. There were Worsleys at Watton at Stone from 1576 to 1637.

One of these, Roger Worsley, had a son Thomas, who may be the above-mentioned. There were also Worsleys at Hitchin from 1600 to recent times, and there are, of course, many entries of this family in the Hitchin Church Register. Any particulars of the Worsley family in Hertfordshire are desired.—PHILIP J. WORSLEY, Rodney Lodge, Clifton.

MOOR HENS.—For several years past a pair of moor hens have come up from the lake here sometime in December and remained for several months in the garden and shrubberies, sharing the food which is strewn under the tulip-tree for the wild birds. We often see these birds crossing the snowy lawns, and they are tame enough to come close to the house and eat soaked bread and oatmeal under the windows. I heard, the other day, an additional fact about the moor hens, which must, I think, be taken as a result of the recent intense cold; these birds have frequently been seen feeding amongst the fowls in the farmyard, and one of them has several times roosted with the poultry in the henhouse, which is securely locked at night as a protection against the foxes which abound here. The lake being frozen over, the water birds are much exposed to the attacks of foxes, which can now make their way amongst the reeds and rushes in all directions. It shows remarkable confidence in man's protection that a wild creature should thus voluntarily place itself in captivity, be seemingly assured of safe keeping, and that in due time it will be restored to liberty again, and is evidence of something very like reasoning power.—ELIZA BRIGHTWEN, Stanmore.

STOCKS AT HADLEY.—I have nowhere come across any reference to the ruined stocks on Hadley Common, Middlesex. A little way off they might easily be mistaken for a bit of broken fencing, but a nearer examination reveals what they were, and also the fact that they would accommodate a pair of offenders. It would be interesting to know anything of their history—when they were last used, etc. Their situation is strangely remote from the town of Barnet, and almost as far from the old village of Hadley. It was usual to make a pillory prominent in some public place.—ROBERT STERLAND, Friern Barnet.

POP-LADY BUNS.—What is the origin of the custom of eating what are called in St. Albans, "Pop-Lady Buns," on New Year's Day; and what is the derivation of the name?—M. LLOYD, St. Albans.

THE FESTIVAL OF ST. ALBAN.—In the Calendar contained in the Book of Common Prayer, the day appointed for the observance of the Feast of St. Alban is June 17th, whilst the Roman branch of the Church keeps the Festival on June 22nd. Can any of your readers explain the cause of this discrepancy? It is said that the latter is the correct date and that the error in the English Calendar occurred in consequence of the date having been taken from some document in which the second x, in the Roman numerals xxii, was either badly written, or its lower half had become obliterated, so that the figures appeared to be xvii. instead of xxii. It would be interesting to know whether this is so, and, if it is, whether the document in question is in existence and accessible?—J.H.G.

DR. DANIEL SCOTT, OF CHESHUNT.—A strange discovery of an epitaph, intended for Dr. Daniel Scott, J.U.D., who was buried in the parish church of Cheshunt, on the 3rd April, 1759, has been recently made in America. The epitaph was written by Rev. Thomas Scott, nephew of the "learned Dr. Daniel Scott," Doctor of Laws, and was inserted in the Journal of a Dr. Wood, of Norwich, which was regularly sent to Mrs. Williams, the wife of a Colonel Williams, and the sister of the aforesaid Rev. Thomas Scott. Mrs. Williams and her husband settled in New England 1751, and Dr. Wood's Journal was regularly transmitted to furnish the settlers with news from home. This Journal is still in existence, and from it some interesting particulars are forthcoming, including the epitaph referred to. It appears that on the 30th of March intelligence was received in Norwich that the Doctor had been "attacked with a paralytic stroke" in London, and later information gives the date of his death as 28th March, 1759. Writing on the 1st of May, 1759, Dr. Wood says in the Journal: "Whether they [the lines] will be made use of, I know not"; he then gives them as follows:

"Lamented, lies beneath this humble stone,
A Man to whom no science was unknown,
Whose Life was blameless, and unstained his thought,
Excess of modesty his only fault;
Who all men loved and was beloved by all;
If Death could weep, e'en Death would mourn his fall."

It would appear that the epitaph was not "made use of," and this, perhaps, was owing to the direction in the Doctor's will that his

funeral should be "private and frugal." Thus the grave of a man, not undistinguished in his generation, has remained forgotten and unmarked for nearly 140 years. It is odd that the words intended for his epitaph should now be recovered, and from America.—HARDINGE F. GIFFORD, F.S.A.

CANONS, STANMORE.—I should be grateful for the reference to any view, engraved or otherwise, of the magnificent mansion at Canons, built by the Duke of Chandos in 1712, and demolished in 1749.—M. WILKINSON.

KENTISH TOWN PARISH CHURCH.—The following, which appeared in the "Kentish Town Parish Magazine" for June, 1894, is, I think, worth noting:—"The recent renovations of the towers have revealed that there is inscribed on the Church Clock: 'J. Thwaites & Co., Clerkenwell, London, 1811'; and on the Bell: '1784, Thomas Janaway fecit.'"—C. M. PHILLIPS, 162, Brecknock Road, N.

FIELD, AN ENGINEER (?)—I shall be much obliged for any particulars of an engineer (?) named Field, who was a Hertfordshire man and who assisted the Earl of Bridgwater in making the Grand Junction Canal.—J. W.

MILLETT, OF HAYES AND GREENFORD.—In the course of preparing a pedigree of the Pury family of Kirton in Lincolnshire, I find that William Pury (whose daughter and heiress, Beatrice, married Sir Richard Cust, Bart.) married "Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Millett, of Hayes, in co. Middlesex." There are pedigrees of the Milletts of Hayes in Harleian MSS. 1136 and 1551 and in Additional MS. 4964, but they do not give this marriage. In Lyson's *Environs of London*, vol. 2, p. 590, it is stated that Richard Page, in 1613, conveyed the manor of Hayes to John Millett, Esq., who was the son of Richard Millett by Mary Page of Harrow, and had a brother Richard Millett, of Denham, co. Bucks. No Robert is named in any of the pedigrees, and possibly we should read Richard for Robert in the Pury pedigree. Some of the Millett family seem to have lived at Grenford Magna and Grenford Parva. Can any reader assist me in identifying the Robert or Richard Millett, whose daughter married William Pury about the year 1620. The rector of Hayes has kindly searched for me the registers of that parish without finding any entries of the name of Millett, but probably they might be found in some neighbouring parish registers.—ELIZABATH CUST, 13, Eccleston Square, S.W.

BURIAL GARLAND IN ST. ALBANS ABBEY.—In the first volume of the *Hertfordshire Illustrated Review* (p. 708) a correspondent asks what has become of the Burial Garland which was once suspended in the Abbey, and what is the legend relating to it. In the second volume (p. 64) another correspondent states that upon enquiry he was informed by an official that it had been removed to the Rectory during the restoration of the Abbey. I am able to add that it has now been replaced in the Abbey, where it may be seen in the small chantry which forms the monument to Abbot Ramryge, its preservation during the restoration being due to the foresight and care of Archdeacon Lawrance. Thus the first question asked about the Garland is satisfactorily answered, and it would doubtless be of interest to your readers if an answer could be given to the second question: what is the legend relating to it?—JOHN HOPKINSON, St. Albans.

OLD MICHAELMAS DAY IN HERTFORDSHIRE.—A custom formerly prevailed in Hertfordshire for young men to assemble in the fields, and choose a leader, whom they were obliged to follow through fields, and over hedges and ditches. This particular sport, observed on "Old Michaelmas Day," occurred every seven years, and on the occasion every good publican supplied a gallon of ale and a *ganging cake*—in fact, a plum cake, but so called from the day being termed a *ganging day*. Every person the runners met in their peregrinations was taken up by the arms and bumped, or, if two persons were captured, they were swung against each other, unless they consented to pay a small fine to the leader. This curious practice is said to have been the origin of the game called "Follow my Leader."—J. J. WILLIS.

ST. ANDREW'S CROSS, CHANCERY LANE.—Richard Pynson, the printer, in his will, proved in 1529 (Somerset House, Register "Jenkyn," fo. 15), describes himself as of "St. Clement's without Temple Bar," to which church he leaves 20s. for the repair and maintenance of "the crosse" in the same churchyard, and the legacy of a dwelling-chamber, for life, to Elizabeth Tomson from among "my tenements at the Andrew Crosse in Chancellour Lane." Stow mentions the St. Andrew's Cross at St. Clements, but not that in Chancery Lane. Where was it? And was it actually a cross at the boundary of St. Andrew's parish, or a house in Chancery Lane bearing that sign?—A. WILKINSON.

SIR JOHN DE KUC, KNIGHT.—There is a very fine seal among the Chapter House collections in the Public Record Office, a knight in chain-mail and surcoat, sword in hand, shield on left arm, riding to sinister. The charges are 2 bars between 6 martlets, 3, 2 and 1, repeated on the housings of the horse; crest, a harpy, and the horse has a plume of feathers. Legend: "S. Johannis D'ni de Kuc Militis." His counter seal, on the reverse, bears the same shield, legend: "Secretum D'ni de Kuc." The seal is of green wax, and of the best period, *temp.* Edward I., as I noted when I saw it a few years ago, not knowing who the owner was. Since then I see Professor F. W. Maitland in the "Rolls of Parliament," A.D. 1305, p. 339, gives some account of Sir John de Cuyk (no doubt the same man), who was accredited by the Count of Flanders and the Duke of Brabant in 1297, respecting a large debt due by the King of England, and received on 19th February, 1297, 4,000*l.* "tournois" for the Duke, which Mr. Maitland points out, from the depression of foreign money, was only equal to 500*l.* sterling. The above seal may have been attached to his acquittance.—JOSEPH BAIN.

Replies.

KENTISH TOWN (p. 30).—As a native of Kentish Town, I have taken great interest in the history of the village. With regard to the origin of the name, I may say that in the Domesday Survey of 1086, the hamlet was called Cantelows or Kennistonne, and in other ancient records it is spelt Kentistonne, or Kentysh-tow. Its name is said to be derived from that of Reginald de Kentwood, Dean of S. Paul's, at a very early period, who held the manor.—R. B. CANSICK, West Finchley, N.

Kentish Town is mentioned in Domesday Book as a manor of the Canons of St. Pauls. Moll, in his "History of Middlesex," says that the true name was Cantilupe Town, of which that ancient family were the owners. The place itself is not named after Kent, but after that manor, in the Hundred of Ossulston, known as Kantelowes or Kentelowes, which appears sometimes to have been called Kentestown. The road, now called Gray's Inn Road, in old times, is stated to have led northwards to a pleasant rural suburb variously named Kenedge Town and Kantelowes.

I have been unable to find any statement that the custom of Gavelkind is prevalent in Kentish Town.—J. DENISON JORDON, St. Albans.

There is, near Barnet, a road called Kentish Lane; it runs from the Great North Road to Woodhall. I do not know if the name is an ancient one.—W. FRAMPTON ANDREWS.

LEADEN BULLÆ (p. 30).—The question of "Enquirer" will be answered by the following extracts. The first relates to Chaucer's "Pardoner":

"His walet lay byforn him in his lappe,
Bret ful of pardoun come from Rome al hoot."

Prologue, lines 688-9.

"In this church of Rome the power of the keys is lapped up oftentimes in a bull of lead, and sent abroad into the world by a lay-pardoner."—Bp. Jewel, "The Defence of the Apology," *Works*, ed. Ayre, vol. III., p. 357.

"Some redeemed for money great plenty of indulgences from Rome; and he that had the greatest plenty of them, to be cast with him into his grave when he was buried (which I myself have seen done), was counted the best prepared for death."—Abp. Grindal, *Remains*, ed. Nicholson, p. 29.

Bp. Pilkington speaks of some who had "pardon-letters to be buried with them."—*Works*, ed. Scholefield, p. 318.

By his will, dated 5 Feb., 1491, William, Marquess Berkeley, desired that his executors should purchase a pardon from Rome, as large as might be had, for plain remission of the sins of all those who should be confessed and contrite at Longbriggs.—*Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 408.

Extracts similar to the above might be indefinitely multiplied. The bullæ, or leaden seals attached to these pardons, had upon the obverse the heads of S. Peter and S. Paul, and on the reverse the name of the Pope who granted them. They are often dug up in ancient cemeteries, and sometimes in other places. They were, of course, attached not only to "pardons," but to dispensations of various kinds. There was a burial-place called Pardon Church Yard by S. Paul's Cathedral, and another adjacent to the Charter House, on the north. The editor of the *Calendar of Wills proved in the Court of Hasting* (part II., p. 115) identifies the last mentioned with the churchyard of the Priory of S. Bartholomew de Smethefeld called "le Pardonechirohehawe," not, I think, mistakenly. The churchyard of S. Dunstan in the East was also sometimes called by the same name (*Ibid.* p. 576).—H.G.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S HOUSE AT EDGWARE (p. 31).—I beg to make the following suggestions for the identification of Goldsmith's house. About fifty yards southward of the *ninth* milestone on the Edgware Road, stands Ivy Cottage; and this house, as I will show, tallies with the description in Forster's "Life of

the Poet." The habitation, if you except the kitchen, has two rooms on the ground floor, and the three bedrooms on the upper floor were I fancy at one time only two. All the ground is in front of the domicile, and is most decidedly less than half an acre in extent. The preposterous ornaments have vanished from the garden, but an old inhabitant recollects seeing, years ago, stone ornaments around it, and they appeared to his then boyish eyes to resemble dogs, but they *may* have possibly been flying Mercuries, etc. Forster in his "Life" culls his particulars from *The European Magazine* of 1793, but it is curious that the words "eight miles down the Edgware Road" do not appear in that periodical, and therefore they must have been a fanciful interpolation on his part. *Eight miles* down the Edgware Road would bring you someway in front of Canons, whereas *nine miles* is exactly at the back of Canons. However, the most convincing proof in favour of Ivy Cottage is that some thirty years ago *two Miss Goldsmiths lived there*. What relation they were to the great Oliver, I know not. In all probability they were his brother's daughters.—ETHERT BRAND, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

FLIGHT OF ROOKS TO THE THAMES VALLEY (p. 31).—A *post mortem* examination of one of the rooks mentioned by Mrs. Brightwen would probably settle (except in the case of very rapidly digesting food) what is the attraction that takes these birds to this particular feeding ground. Meyer, in his work on British Birds, mentions the habit of rooks, in the autumn and winter months, of going early to their feeding grounds and returning again in the evening.—X.

SIGILLUM JOHANNIS DELAVAL (p. 31).—The seal about which Lord Verulam enquires was found at a time when the Rev. Henry Small was Rector of St. Albans, and is now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Henry Beaumont Small, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture in Canada, who resides in Ottawa. There is a good wood-cut of the seal in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. IV., p. 73. In the centre is an antique gem with a lion holding the head of a bull between his fore-paws; above a star, all in intaglio; around, engraved, in the silver setting: ECCE: VICIT. LEO: and surrounding this: SIGILL' IOHANNIS: DE: LAVAL. The seal is oval, rather more than an inch in length, and a little less in width.—JOHN EVANS, Nash Mills.

LONG ACRE (p. 32).—The female heads on the houses in Long Acre, mentioned by Mr. Ponsonby, are the crest of the Mercers Company: a demi-virgin, with her hair dishevelled, crowned, issuing out of and within an orle of clouds, all proper. The houses thus marked do or did belong to that Company. In the processions on Lord Mayor's Day the Mercers used to appear with their "Maiden Chariot," which was a car plated with silver and ornamented with flowers and cherubs' heads. Within rode a young lady to represent the Virgin. She wore a crown of gold, and her hair was loose, as shewn in the crest. Her dress was of white satin, covered with a crimson velvet cloak.—C. T. MARTIN.

[Mr. J. Watney replies to the same effect; his valuable sketch of the history of the Mercers' property in Long Acre, will appear in July.—ED.]

RENSHAW FAMILY (p. 33).—The will of Richard Raynshaw, Sergeant of arms to King Henry VIII., who died 22 Dec., 1569, is to be seen in the P.C.C., but its being indexed, under date 1570, as Richard Ravenshaw, no doubt accounts for its being passed over; in the will itself the name is spelt Raynshaw. In the Ashmolean, his arms are to be seen quartered with another family. He and the others mentioned were no doubt members of the Ravenshaw, Ranshaw or Renshaw family—as the name is variously written—of Cheshire. A certain Philip Ranshall, A.B., of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, is mentioned in 1664 as taking his degree. He afterwards became a rector in Essex. Can anyone say if he was in any way connected with the above?—J. RAVENSHAW, Merton College, Oxford.

NATURAL HISTORY OF HERTFORDSHIRE (p. 34).—The work alluded to may have been issued by Austin, who was established as a printer in Hertford in 1756, when he was publishing the *Hertford Mercury*; he was owner of the "Wilkes Press" there.—J. W.

EAGLE STONES (p. 35).—An eagle stone was kept with the relics at Durham. Would it be fair to conjecture that every important collection—perhaps all large parishes—had a specimen of "the famous ætites?" Has anyone tried to learn recently whether eagles still value eagle stones as charms? Sir T. Browne (*Pseudo. Epist.*, Book II. ch. v. 10) enquired whether 17th century eagles in Iceland had them in their nests; but his correspondent, Pastor Jonas, of Hitterdale, could not tell him.—S. FLINT CLARKSON.





The Effigy of Charles II. at Westminster. *A Study of Costume.*

BY SEYMOUR LUCAS, A.R.A.

IN a small chamber over what is known as the Islip Chapel, in the north aisle of the chancel of Westminster Abbey, is preserved a relic of very great interest to historians and antiquaries: I refer to the effigy of King Charles II., wearing the robes of the Garter. The figure is in its original case with a glass door, having the heavy framework of oak, characteristic of the period, which somewhat interferes with the view of the figure when the door is shut. The dust of centuries has settled upon the effigy and a process of natural, if very gradual, decay has caused the costume with which it is draped to fall apart in places, and has given a fine old crusted appearance to what must once have looked really magnificent. Some of the other figures in the chamber date back to a period prior to the Reformation, but of these nothing save the blocks remain; they are all wooden dummies, whose rudely shaped limbs supported, centuries ago, draperies of which only a few fragmentary pieces are now left; such blocks were supplied by the undertaker for the purpose of carrying the clothes of the defunct notability whose funeral obsequies they assisted to grace.

But the later figures—those which date from the time of the Stuarts—are much better preserved; the faces and hands are of wax, and they undeniably present to us likenesses of those for whom they stand. The features of Charles II. are particularly striking; they furnish a most valuable contemporary likeness of the King, and are in an excellent state of preservation; the features of the man whose nature has won for him the title of “the merry monarch,” have been reproduced with evident fidelity and are full of character, but from the cadaverous expression of the face I cannot help thinking that, in reproducing them in wax, the artist must have had the assistance of a mask impressed after death from the face of the King himself. It is noteworthy, too,

that the artist has been at some pains to convey an accurate presentment in the way of complexion: the wax is of that swarthy hue which was characteristic of the younger Charles, even in his boyhood. We have plenty of contemporary portraits, in oil, of the King by Lely and others, but this is even of greater interest from the antiquarian point of view—at least, so it seems to me; and I preferred—when painting my picture of the visit of the King to Sir Christopher Wren during the re-building of St. Paul's Cathedral—to take the likeness from this model rather than from the portraits. This I was enabled the better to do by the great courtesy of the present Dean, who gave me every facility for making my oil study for the picture.

But, after all, the chief interest of this curious old relic centres in the costume, which is certainly a genuine portion of Charles' own wardrobe. It is true that the robes are those of the order of the Garter, and it may, therefore, seem to some that this is not such a valuable piece of evidence after all, for enabling us to determine what was the civil costume of a gentleman of that period; but it must be remembered that it was this very monarch who determined what the robes of this order should be after the Restoration, and it is interesting to note, by the way, that they have continued in accordance with his appointment the same from that time to the present. They are, in fact, with the exception of the long blue cloak, the ordinary costume of an English nobleman of the first six years of his reign. Towards the end of the year 1666 the fashion changed, as Evelyn and Pepys most carefully relate. The earlier fashion was, however, retained in the robes of this order, and the habit of the effigy is, with the exception above named, that of a gentleman of the Court from 1660 to 1666.

The costume adopted by Charles at his accession was practically that of the latter part of the reign of his unfortunate father, with the addition of certain extravagances borrowed from France. The most noticeable addition was the heavy wig, or periwig, which now became *de rigueur* and part of the regular costume of a gentleman of fashion. The Cavaliers, to the disgust of the Puritans, had worn their hair long and trained it in curls and lovelocks over their shoulders; but even this was not sufficient for the younger Charles who introduced the fashion, so amply displayed in the effigy, of imposing these

enormous curled superstructures of hair upon the scalp, which was shaved to accommodate them. In size they are considerably larger than the judges wigs of the earlier part of the present reign and were costly to purchase and keep in order. The specimen under review would be glossy black in colour but for the dust which at the back is of great depth. It was very carefully dressed, and still retains much of its original curl. The character of the hat was of course determined by the head-dress which it surmounted; the brim was of very considerable breadth and was decorated with an enormous plume of ostrich feathers. The doublet under the cloak is a short jacket-like vest open in front, terminating before it reached the waist, and allowing the shirt to be displayed in a graceful fold around its nether edge; the sleeves are short, reaching but a little below the elbows. The lace ruffles which cover the wrists are of the most costly point and are attached to the sleeve of the shirt.

The doublet on the effigy is made of richly brocaded cloth of silver and still retains much of its original freshness and brilliancy in those parts which have been protected by the overhanging robes. Under the vest is seen, as I have said, a fine lawn shirt, loosely made, with bishop's sleeves. It will be noticed that the costume allowed for even a more liberal display of linen than the modern dress suit. The throat is wrapped about with a fine cambric kerchief neatly folded and tied in a knot at the back of the neck under the periwig, where, of course, the fastening would be concealed by the nether curls. Through this bandage in front was drawn a long piece of broad lace loosely tied in a single knot in such a way that the ends might fall in equal lengths and ample folds over the upper part of the breast—a fashion hitherto quite unnoticed—the general idea, as evidenced in pictures and on the stage, being that the kerchief and lace fall were all one piece. The thighs and upper part of the legs are encased in a pair of petticoat breeches of peculiar make. In appearance they look like a short frock or petticoat; in reality they are a sort of loose knickerbocker or divided skirt, fastened above the knee in such a way that the bands or canons are concealed by the overhanging folds, the looseness of which moreover hides the fact of their duplicity. A huge

bunch of coloured silk ribands, still worn by knights of the garter, depends from the waist in front where the sporran would come on a highland kilt of the present day. The legs are enveloped in long silk hose, and the feet encased in a pair of white or fawn-coloured kid shoes, with high, broad heels covered with red leather. Bunches of ribands fall on each instep and are held in their place by a pair of richly jewelled buckles.

The cost of a dress like this—as may be imagined—was very considerable; an entry in Pepys' diary enables us to form some idea of the large outlay involved in its purchase. Under the date October 30th, 1663, he notes a deficit in his accounts which he attributes to the fact that he has lately had to expend the sums of £12 for a gown for his wife and £55 in a suit for his own wear. This costume as elaborated by Charles did not long remain in vogue. It was, as I have said, altered to a more rational and less expensive form in October, 1666. But during the period in which it remained the fashion it must have imparted to its wearers an appearance of splendour which has never been surpassed by the dress of any period. It was doubtless the outcome of the fierce reaction from the Puritanism, and the excessive severity in dress, of the days of the Commonwealth. The effigy, which has been preserved to us from the date of Charles II.'s death, enables us, without assistance from the imagination, to form an accurate idea of the appearance of a gentleman of the Court at this most splendid, if very brief, period of English sumptuary extravagance.

The Mercers' Property in Long Acre.

By JOHN WATNEY, F.S.A., CLERK TO THE COMPANY.



THE Hon. Gerald Ponsonby's query as to the effigy appearing on certain houses in Long Acre was answered in the last issue of *Middlesex & Hertfordshire Notes & Queries* (p. 84); but the following facts relating to the property, to which allusion was not made, may be of interest. The Mercers are the freeholders of the plot of land, formerly called Elmfield, containing about 10 acres, on the north

side of Long Acre, and lying between Castle Street on the north, Long Acre on the south, St. Martin's Lane on the west, and Drury Lane on the east. This property was given to the Company by Dame Joan Bradbury, widow of Sir Thomas Bradbury, a worthy mercer, who was Sheriff of London in 1498 and Lord Mayor in 1509. He died of the plague in the year of his mayoralty and was buried in the Church of St. Stephen, Coleman Street. His widow lived in a "great messuage" in the Old Jewry, and is believed to have died about the year 1528 and to have been buried by her husband.

King Henry VIII., by letters patent dated the 4th March in the 4th year of his reign, granted license to the Mercers Company to hold lands to the yearly value of £20 to be granted to them by Dame Joan Bradbury, and by letters patent dated the 24th October in the sixth year of his reign, granted license to Richard, Bishop of Norwich, Sir Richard Broke, knight, and others to grant to the said Company 29 acres of land in the parish of St. Marylebone, and 20 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of pasture in the town of Westminster, in the parishes of St. Giles and St. Martin's in the Fields, in part satisfaction of the said £20 worth of land, and the King further gave license to the said Company to hold the said land, the statute against putting lands into mortmain, or any other statutes notwithstanding. The said Bishop of Norwich and others, by indenture dated the 12th May, 8 Henry VIII., granted to the said Company the land mentioned above, to be held in such manner and according to such ordinances as the said Lady Bradbury should declare.

Lady Bradbury, by indenture dated the 2nd March, 1523 (15 Henry VIII.), made certain ordinances for the maintenance of a perpetual chantry in the Lady Chapel of the parish church of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, and for other works of piety as follows :

I. That the Company, after her death, should cause a priest to say Mass daily in the said Lady Chapel and to pray for the souls of herself and others, with the provisions usual in founding chantries at that time.

II. That the Company should for ever pay to the said priest, or to his successor, £7 13s. 4d. per annum.

III. That the Company should yearly after her death

keep an obit or anniversary in the said Church of St. Stephen, and annually pay, in or about the said obit, to the parson of the said Church of St. Stephen, and certain other priests, the sum of £1 6s. 8d., and also 15s. to the wardens of the Mercers' Company and 1s. 8d. to the Clerk.

IV. And further that the said Company, out of the rents of the said lands, should distribute 30s. per annum, so far as the same should extend, among the poor householders or inhabitants of the parish of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, at the discretion of the Wardens.

The Company came into possession of Lady Bradbury's estate in Middlesex in the year 1529, but only received in that year part of the income.

In 1531-32 the Company came into possession of Lady Bradbury's house in the Old Jewry (afterwards sold by them), which was let for £10 per annum.

By an Act of Parliament, 28 Hen. VIII. (1537), c. 42—after stating that the Abbot and Convent of Abingdon and the Master and brethren of St. Giles, London, had granted to the King certain lands, among other places, in the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. Giles; and that the said Mercers Company had by their deed, sealed and enrolled, dated the 3rd June, 28 Henry VIII., granted to the said King one meadow called Conduit Meadow, one close adjoining thereto containing 24 acres, one other close containing 3 acres, and 56 acres in the parish of St. Margaret of the yearly value of £11 13s. 8d.—it was enacted that the said King might hold among other things the same lands for ever; and that the said Company should, in full satisfaction thereof, hold the Manor of Hasyllingfeild, with the appurtenances in the County of Kent, and the lands, rents, &c., thereto belonging, of the said King, his heirs and successors, in chief, by knight's service and by the rent of £3 6s. 4d. per annum; and it was provided in the said Act that the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London might take water from the said meadow and land, granted by the said Company to the King, and convey water to any conduit or other place within the City of London by conduit pipes or otherwise.

The Company had, by deed under their common seal, dated the 10th April, 13 Henry VIII. (1522), in consideration of £400

sterling paid by the prior of the Charterhouse, near London, granted to the said prior and convent an annuity of £13 6s. 8d. for ever. By another Act of Parliament of the 28th Henry VIII., c. 44, it was enacted that from thenceforth the prior and convent of the Charterhouse and their successors should hold the said Manor of Hasyllingfeild, and the appurtenances, for ever against the said Company in extinguishment of the said rent of £13 6s. 8d.

All that now remains to the Company of Lady Bradbury's bequests is the Long Acre property.

List of Persons who Paid the Tax on Male Servants in 1780.

COMMUNICATED BY J. J. CARTWRIGHT, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 46.)

MIDDLESEX.

Buchannon, Jno, Chelsea, 1	Batchelor, Mr., Ealing Lower Side, 1
Browning, Jno., do, 3	Bonham, Mr., Little Ealing, 2
Banks, Sarah, do., 3	Burdett, Fras., Castle Dean, 4
Boyle, Lady, Fulham, 1	Brown, Thos., Drayton Green, 2
Batchelor, Mrs., do, 2	Bramly, Thos., Acton, 1
Brown, Mr., do., 2	Brooks, Mr., do., 1
Bowman, Mr., do, 1	Barwis, Rev Dr., Turnham Green, 1
Bindley, Mr, do, 1	Barber, John, Isleworth, 3
Barratt, Mr, do., 3	Bunyan, Mrs, do., 1
Branscomb, Mrs., do., 1	Bland, Mrs, do, 4
Burdo, Mr., do, 2	Boucher, "Govd," Twickenham, 2
Brown, Lady, Kensington, 7	Brown, Lady, do., 3
Bullock, Jno., do, 2	Briscoe, Staffd., do, 2
Boldero, Henry, do., 2	Baker, Rob., do., 1
Bearcroft, Sarah, do., 2	Barrow, Mr, do, 1
Batley, John, do., 1	Bulstrode, Richd., Heston, 6
Baxter, Alexr, do., 2	Banks, —, do., 5
Blunt, Mrs, do., 1	Bunce, Mr, Norwood, 1
Bolton, Wm., Earls Court, 3	Branscomb, Mr, Hanwell, 1
Barker, Mr. Brompton Grove, 1	Berners, Henry, do, 5
Bentley, Mr, Hammersmith, 1	Beatham, Rev. Mr., Greenford, 1
Buller, Robt., do., 2	Brown, Lancel, Hampton Wick, 3
Brett, Nathl., do., 1	Beard, John, Hampton, 2
Bell, John, do, 1	Boon, Stephen, Sunbury, 2
Best, Mr, do., 1	Boheme, Edwd, do., 6
Bennett, Mr., do., 1	Berkeley, Wm, do., 1
Baily, Mrs., Shepherds Bush, 1	Barrow, Mr., Shepperton, 3
Berry, Mr., Chiswick, 1	Bullock, John, Stanwell, 1
Barkers, Miss, do, 1	Bristow, Geo., Ashford, 3
Bentley, Mr., Little Sutton, 1	Burgoigne, Mr., Feltham, 1

MIDDLESEX.—Continued.

- Barnardiston, Mr., Hayes, 3
 Blencowe, Mrs., do., 3
 Bishop, Thos., do., 1
 Blencowe, John, do., 1
 Blencowe, Henry, do., 1
 Benton, Edward, do., 2
 Bencraft, Mrs., Hillingdon, 2
 Briscoe, Mr., do., 3
 Blunt, Mrs., do., 1
 Bolt, Danl., Ruislip Westcott, 3
 Bates, Mr., Edmonton, 1
 Bearsley, Mrs., Enfield, 1
 Benson, Fras., do., 1
 Boddington, Benj., do., 2
 Bellamer, Mr., do., 1
 Bridgen, Willm., do., 1
 Breton, Eliab, do., 4
 Barnvelt, Robt., do., 1
 Blackwell, Sir Lamb., do., 2
 Burgess, Mary, do., 3
 Bodham, Chas., do., 4
 Berwick, John, Mimms, 3
 Bethell, Mr., do., 7
 Bing, Geo., do., 7
 Barroneau, Fras., do., 4
 Bell, Danl., Tottenham, 1
 Brown, John, do., 3
 Broadbank, —, do., 1
 Bush, Richd., do., 2
 Bridge, Thos., do., 1
 Briggs, Stepn., Tottenham, 3
 Bird, Jos., do., 2
 Britain, Eliz., Charlotte, do., 1
 Brown, John, do., 1
 Bromley, Rev. Mr., Harrow, 1
 Bullicar, Rev. Mr., do., 1
 Barnard, —, Hendon, do., 3
 Bonham, Mr., do., 2
 Bennett, Mrs., do., 1
 Bridges, Jas., Pinner, 1
 Barnard, Mr., Stanmore Magna, 1
 Bosworth, Jno., Bedford Street, 2
 Butler, John, Tavistock Street, 1
 Biscoe, —, Caroline Street, 1
 Burrows, Amy, do., 1
 Bargrave, Jas., Gale [Gate?] St., 2
 Baker, Richd., do., 6
 Blackstone, Sir Wm., Lincoln's
 Inn Fields, 5
 Burton, Robt., do., 3
 Butler, F., do., 4
 Bracebridge, Abm., do., 3
 Bean, Alexr., Drury Lane, 2
 Busby, Henry, Hart Street, 1
 Brooksbank, Geo., do., 1
 Bosanquet, Jas., Bloomsbury
 Square, 2
 Bolton, Duke of, Southampton
 Row, 13
 Bruere, Gulston, do., 1
 Brooksbank, Thos., do., 1
 Brown, Isaac, Great Russell
 Street, 4
 Berners, Chas., do., 5
 Battey, Ann, do., 4
 Bray, Willm., do., 1
 Ball, Revd. Mr., do., 1
 Barnard, Wm., do., 1
 Bensley, Robt., Charlotte Street, 1
 Buller, Richd., do., 3
 Bunbar, Geo., King Street, West, 2
 Bacon John, Hart Street, 2
 Butcher, Thos., Bloomsbury
 Square, 2
 Barrett, Mr., Paddington, 2
 Bowker, Rev. Mr., do., 1
 Bruenier, Jno., do., 1
 Baldwin, Mrs., Hampstead, 1
 Beaumont, Wm., do., 1
 Barton, Capt., do., 2
 Bond, Mr., do., 1
 Blaquiery, Peter, do., 2
 Haynes, Mrs., do., 2
 Beckford, Mrs., do., 1
 Binfield, Rev. Mr., do., 2
 Brookman, Mrs., do., 1
 Barry, Richard, Gresse Street, 1
 Bailey, James, Percy Street 2
 Bulman, Wm., Lower Charlotte
 Street, 1
 Barwell, Capt., Upper Charlotte
 St., 2
 Bell, John, do., 2
 Bromley, Rev. Mr., do., 1
 Ballen, Mrs., Brooks Garden, 1
 Bateman, Gregory, Green Street, 3
 Bromwich, Thos., Highgate, 2
 Beesborough, Earl of, Cavendish
 Square, 14
 Barrington, Lord, do., 10
 Berkeley, Hon. Mrs., do., 3
 Brooke, Rev. Mr., Great Portland
 Street, 1
 Burgoigne, Sir Robt., Harley
 Street, 5
 Byam, Henrietta, do., 1
 Bannister, Eliz., do., 3
 Brown, Mr., do., 4
 Burrell, Wm., do., 4
 Broomhead, John, Holles Street, 1
 Blackburn, Levett, Margaret St., 3
 Blair, Alexr., do., 3
 Batch, John Christn, New Caven-
 dish Street, 2
 Brathwaite, John, do., 3
 Bloxham, Mathw., do., 2
 Barnard, Lady, Portland Place, 2
 Bliss, Thos., Princes Street, 1
 Birch, Jane, Queen Anne St.
 West, 3

MIDDLESEX.—*Continued.*

Belford, Capt., do., 2
 Bliss, Jos., Bulstrode Street, 1
 Burton, John, Bentinok Street, 2
 Baker, Elizth., Edward Street, 3
 Burdett, Sir Robt., Great Marylebone Street, 8
 Blackwell, Saml., Great Welbeck Street, 6
 Bacon, Mary, do., 2
 Berney, Lady Cath[erine], do., 2
 Beckford, Susanna, do., 4
 Bromley, Miss, do., 1
 Boughton, Hon. Mary, Henrietta Street East, 3
 Barrett, Isaac, Little Marylebone Street, 2
 Banks, Rev. Mr., Northumberland Street, 1
 Beckford, Miss Maria, Wimpole Street, 6
 Blennerhasset, Arthur, do., 4
 Briscoe, Wastal, do., 5
 Bridges, Jas., do., 2
 Bromley, Cath[erine], Wigmore Street, 1
 Blake, Sir Patrick, Charles Street, 11
 Bowchier, Sarah, Great Titchfield Street, 1
 Burgess, Dr. Jas., Mortimer St., 1
 Bowell, Edw., do., 1
 Brooks, Henry, do., 3
 Bray, Eliz., do., 3
 Birch, Geo., do., 2
 Brindley, John, Norton Street, 1
 Bellamy, Clement, Newman Street, 1
 Burdett, John, do., 3
 Buller, Lady Jane, Queen Anne Street East, 1
 Bradford, Col. John, Rathbone Place, 1
 Bagnall, John, Suffolk Street, 4
 Berresford, Jane, Orchard Street, 3
 Baker, P. W., Portman Square, 3
 Buckle Lewis, Upper Seymour Street, 1
 Burrett, Wisdom, do., 1
 Bromfield Ann, Featherstone Buildings, 1
 Belt, Robt., do., 1
 Butler Charles, Bedford Street, 1
 Barrinow, Fras., Bedford Row, 3
 Biscoe, Benigna, do., 2
 Baynes, Richd., James Street, 1
 Brown, John, do., 1
 Bennett, Clara, do., 1
 Benamore, James, Milman Street, 2
 Blofield, Thos., Took's Court, 1
 Bernard, Thos., Cureitor Street East, 4
 Bicknell, Robt., Chancery Lane, 1
 Bowyer, Saml., Quality Court, 1

Burg, Alletson, John Street, 1
 Burgh, Fish Coppinger, Kings Road, 3
 Bampton, William, Fulwood's Rents, 2
 Battison, Edward, Bul., Hatton Garden, 2
 Bevis, Sarah, do., 2
 Ban, Jos., do., 1
 Booth, Danl., do., 4
 Baskeville, Thomas, do., 1
 Burton, Philip, Hatton Street, 1
 Bonham, Saml., do., 2
 Bostick, Henry, do., 2
 Bishop, Saml., do., 1
 Birkhead, Geo., do., 2
 Barchard, John, do., 1
 Birch, Widow, do., 1
 Bedford, Eliz[abeth], Powis Place, 1
 Barns, Henry, Queen Square West, 1
 Brounton, Robt., Red Lion Square, 2
 Baxter, widow, do., 2
 Barclay David, do., 3
 Booth, Benj., do., 1
 Bowdler, John, Harpur Street, 1
 Buggin, Bar., do., 3
 Barwell, Mary, Great Ormond Street, 2
 Bartlett, Benj., Lambs Conduit Street, 1
 Batt, Fras., do., 1
 Bell, Henry, do., 1
 Budworth, Richd., do., 2
 Brown, Wm., do., 1
 Brown, Josiah, Chancery Lane, 1
 Bignell, Chas., do., 1
 Brockett, Wm., Shire Lane, 2
 Bristow Richd., Grays Inn, 1
 Bucknell, John, Lincoln's Inn, 1
 Blackborne, Lovett, do., 1
 Bart, John Thos., do., 1
 Broderick, Honble. Mr., do., 1
 Bearcroft, Edw., do., 4
 Browne, Lancelot, do., 1
 Burrell, Thos., do., 1
 Burton, Fras., do., 2
 Burman, Balthaz., do., 1
 Brown, Barwell, do., 1
 Browning, Mr., Furnivals Inn, 1
 Bonnett, Benj., Highbury Place, 2
 Belch, Wm., do., 1
 Bollis, Mr., Canonbury House, 1
 Bolton, Samuel, Islington, 2
 Bartholomew, Eliz[abeth], do., 2
 Boydell, Joseph, Hornsey, 2
 Booth, Wm., do., 1
 Blackboro, Wm., do., 2
 Beaucherk, Hon. T., do., 8
 Brottie, John, do., 3

MIDDLESEX.—Continued.

Bindley, Jas., Finchley, 1
 Bosworth, John, do., 2
 Brook, Rev. Mr., Colney Hatch, 1
 Boscowen, Hon. Mr., do., 5
 Brown, Jas., Stoke Newington, 1
 Bell, Jas., do., 2
 Boussett, Peter, do., 2
 Bishop, Wm., do., 1
 Bower, Chas, do., 1
 Bevington, Mrs., Badger Yard, 1
 Bristow, Uriah, St. John's Square, 1
 Bright, Robt., Charterhouse St., 2
 Barclay, Thos., Charterhouse Square, 1
 Beardmore, Rev. Dr., Sutton's Hospital, 2
 Bossey, Mr., Artillery Row, 1
 Bond, Edw., Golden Lane, 1
 Bathurst, Miss, Charterhouse Square, 1
 Back, Humphrey, Hoxton, 1
 Batchler, John, Hackney, 1
 Bevan, Timothy, do., 3
 Brum, Anthony, do., 1
 Brown, Thos., do., 1
 Berney, John, do., 2
 Bates, Wm., do., 1
 Baas, Mary, do., 1
 Barclay, John, do., 4
 Boddington, Thos., Homerton, 4
 Blake, John Fras., Homerton, 1

Box, Sarah, do., 1
 Boddicoat, Sarah, do., 2
 Boddington, Benj., Clapton, 2
 Bickerstaff, John, do., 1
 Boswell, Geo., do., 1
 Bowman, Wm., do., 1
 Berner, Eliz., do., 1
 Biggs, John, do., 2
 Barnes, Saml., do., 1
 Beuzeville, Eliz., Shacklewell, 1
 Bryan, Guy, Vine Court, 1
 Baker, John, Wood Street, 3
 Barbutt, John, Spital Square, 1
 Boddington, John, Tower within Hamlet, 1
 Brown, Geo., do., 3
 Bullock, Thos., High Street, 3
 Beal, Daniel, Mansell Street, 1
 Baker, John, do., 3
 Blackmore, Wm., Well Close Square East, 1
 Bates, Joah, Victualling Office, 1
 Bristow, John, Princes Square, 2
 Barker, Peter, King Street, 1
 Broderick, Geo., Upper Shadwell, 1
 Bird, Jos., Cocks Hill, 1
 Bowles, Chas., Glass House Yard, 3
 Brewer, Rev. Mr., Mile End Road, 1
 Bland, Rich., St. Leonard Bromley, 1
 Batson, Robt., Three Colt Street, 1
 Byles, Nath., St. Ann's Place, 1

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Blunt, Richard, Amwell Magna, 5
 Brook, Robert, Berkhamstead, 3
 Britton, Harvey, do., 7
 Baker John, do., 3
 Brown, Thos., Essendon, 5
 Barnes, Charles, do., 2
 Brown, Rev. Mr., do., 1
 Berisford, Mrs., Cheshunt St. Ward, 1
 Blackwood, Col., do., 5
 Brander Willm., Waltham Cross Ward, 2
 Barnes, Mr., do., 2
 Baydon, Jas., Woodside Ward, 1
 Bell, Mr., Hertford, 2
 Bouchier, Mr., do., 1
 Brassey, Mrs., do., 1
 Byron, Richard, do., 2
 Bebb, Mr. Alda, do., 1
 Briant, Rene, do., 1
 Baker, Mr., do., 1
 Bulkeley, Rev. Mr., Hatfield, 2
 Bellas, Mr., Woodside, 1
 Bathurst, Rev. Mr., Wellwyn, 1
 Botler, Rev. Chas., Watton, 1
 Bodgdani, Wm., Hitchin, 2
 Baron, John, do., 1
 Baron, Mr., Ippolets, 1
 Barrington, Sir Fitzwm., Lilley, 1

Barford, Rev. Dr., Kempton, 2
 Bland, Mr., Berkhamstead, 1
 Bingham, Mr. Great Gaddestone, 3
 Bennett, John, Harpenden, 2
 Bluck, Mr., North Mimms, 1
 Bowcher, Chas., Shenley, 1
 Bourcher, Rev. Mr., Bramfield, 2
 Backer, Jacob, East Barnet, 4
 Brand, Thos., Pauls Walden, 4
 Bowes, Mrs., do., 7
 Brandreth, Mrs., Redbourn, 2
 Broadhead, Frs., Croxley, 1
 Browning Mrs., Cashio, 1
 Brown, Mrs., Leavesden, 1
 Bucknall, J. A., Oxhey, 5
 Briggs, Rev. Mr., St. Albans, 1
 Beane, Willm., Great Hormeads, 2
 Birds, Mrs., Furneux Pelham, 2
 Buttery, Robt., Gilston, 1
 Blackmore, Thos., Hunsdon, 5
 Burges, Mr., Sawbridgeworth, 1
 Barclay, David, Stondon, 1
 Bevan, Silvanus, Thunderidge, 3
 Hyde, Thos. Hope, Ware, 7
 Burr, John, do., 1
 Barlow, Robt., Bushey, 1
 Baker, Wm., Bayford, 9
 Baker, Richd., Hertingfordbury, 6

Notes on the Tackle-House and Ticket Porters.

BY CHARLES WELCH, F.S.A.

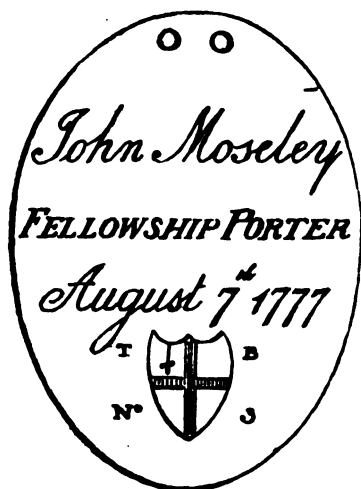


INCE writing about the Fellowship Porters in the last number of this Magazine, it has occurred to me that some notes respecting another Fellowship of Porters—the Tackle-House and Ticket Porters—may be of interest.

Whilst the Fellowship Porters, as we have seen, possessed the right of portage of all measurable goods, the portage of all goods not coming under this description belonged to the Tackle-House and Ticket Porters. This Fellowship has been extinct for many, probably for over forty, years. The Governor was always an Alderman, appointed by the Court of Aldermen. He was assisted by a Court of twelve Rulers, chosen annually by the whole Fellowship, six from the Tackle-House Porters and six from the Ticket Porters. Two of the Rulers were appointed Registrars, one from each set, to keep the accounts of the Fellowship. The other officers were a Clerk and two Beadles, every official being paid except the Governor. Applicants for admission were required to be freemen of London and pay admission-fees of nearly £4, and all members contributed a quarterage of 8s. annually. From this source the yearly income of the Fellowship, amounting to £100 or £120, was collected, the surplus, after payment of expenses, being devoted to pensioners. The Fellowship had no Hall and no accumulated fund.

The Tackle-House Porters numbered scarcely more than a dozen. One was appointed by each of the twelve principal companies, each company possessing the privilege of having a tackle-house for lading and unlading goods. These porters were required to give a bond either to the Company appointing them or to the Fellowship. They were men of superior station and did not work, but employed Ticket Porters under them. The latter were limited in number to 500, and were also

required to give bond to the Governor of the Fellowship with two sureties for £100. Each of these Ticket Porters wore a silver badge on his arm, a figure of which is given in the illustration.*




The Court of Rulers appointed, at the time of admission, where each porter was to ply. The waterside work, namely, that of shipping or unshipping goods and merchandise, was exclusively in the hands of the Tackle-House Porters. The up-town work was in the hands of the Ticket Porters, who plied for hire at the various markets, and were assigned stations by their Rulers throughout the City. No one was permitted to employ a porter for hire who was not a member of the Fellowship; and any porter refusing a job was liable to a fine of 5s. Disputes at one time prevailed between this Fellowship and that of the Billingsgate Porters upon the claim of the latter to carry all light burdens, called "catching burdens," as far as the distance from Billingsgate to Leadenhall, or any similar distance from the waterside. The controversy was finally settled by assigning to the Billingsgate Porters the right to carry light burdens within the wards of Billingsgate and Queenhithe and the river Thames.

* I am indebted for the loan of these blocks to the kindness of Messrs. Spink & Son.

Two Briefs for Repairing the Abbey Church of St. Albans.

BY A. E. GIBBS, F.L.S.

 LUTTERBUCK, in his "History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford," p. 71, gives extracts from a Brief, dated Feb. 26th, 33rd Chas. II. (1681), granted by the King to the Mayor of St. Albans and others to collect money for the repairs of the Abbey Church. I have discovered in the archives of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans copies of two other briefs given for the same object, which, incidentally, reveal some interesting facts in local history. The earlier one is dated August 4th, 1596, and was therefore granted by Queen Elizabeth less than half a century after the Conventual Church had been acquired by the town for parochial purposes. The copy of the Brief is contained in a letter written by the Bishop of London to the Archdeacon of St. Albans, in the following terms:—

"For collections to be made towards the repairing of St Albans Church.

After my hartie comendations I have receaved letters from my Lord's grace of Canterburie the tenor whereof followeth :

After my verie hartie comendations. Beinge moved by the earnest suite of the Mayor and Burgesses of St Albons in the Countie of Hartf' to geve my furtherance and ayde touchinge a charitable contribucon by her matie's graunte vnto them lately made for five severall Counties, in support of their longe continued chardge for the mayntenaunce and repayringe of their greate Church there, the continuall decayes wherof, by reason of the greatnes and spaciousnes of the said Church, beinge muche more (as I am credibly geven to vnderstand) then by the Inhabitants them selves of the said towne of S Albons may reasonable be supplied, and the number of Shires to them appoynted for their collections beinge alsoe, in that respect, thought verie smale, I have thought good (as well because that Church is a place wherein bothe the word of God and divine service is daylie preached and

celebrated, as alsoe in that of late yeares the same was verie necessariely used for the keepinge of the Terme at such tyme as it pleased God to visit London with sicknes, & thereby became to be a greate ease & comfort to a number of her matie's subiects) hartely to pray you (that in better releife of the said inhabitants and for the puttinge of suche chardges as forcebly otherwise they must be driven vnto in sendinge of sondrie persons into the severall parishes of the said counties for the collectinge of the said severall contribucons, to the great diminucon of theire collections if the same should be continued) to have speciall care to geve order that the severall Archdeacons or others to whome you shall thinke the same maye most fitly appertayne, at such tyme or tymes of visitacons or meetings wherein assembly shalbe made of the ministers and churchwardens of every severall parishe within the dioces of London, or at any other tyme by some other good meanes, by your best discretion and wisdom to be devised, they doe shoue and declare vnto the said ministers and churchwardens the tenor of her matie's said graunte and licence, togeather wth the said licence or other the printed coppies thereof, vnto them deliuered & to geve them in speciall chardge effectuellie to move and exhort theire parishioners to a willinge and liberall contribucon to the said chardge. And the mony thereof, by them to be collected, to retorne by a daie certayne (w^{ch} may be by you appoynted) vnto yo^r hands or to any others to whome you shall thinck meetest to be by you appoynted for that purpose, wth an endorsm^t by them to be made on the said licence, or the printed coppies of the same, testyfyinge vnder their hands the true and just totall of all their said severall collections, the w^{ch} said somes of money may afterwards in one partieler place by you appoynted be reposed vntill suche tyme as by notice had from you the said Mayor and Burgesses may by theire convenient messenger give theire attendance to receave the same, in w^{ch} doeing you shall accomplyshe towards them a verie charitable deede. And I shall, in all I may, be readie to thanck you for the same. And soe doe hartely commende you to God's most mercifull protection this, fowerth of August, 1596. You must take care that the contribucons may in suche sorte be deliuered as the same breede noe further chardges to the subiects and parishes. Yo^r verie Lovinge friend, JO. CANTUAR.

Yor visitacons or sinodalls beinge nowe shortlie, as I take it, about Michaellmas tyme, I hold that the tyme when your churchwardens deliuer in their quarter bills to be a fitt tyme for your Registers to deliuer forth theise breefes vnto the severall ministers and churchwardens. And you may, at the tyme of the deliverie of them, appoynt some one of your apparitors whom you best trust, in every of their walkes to receave bothe the breefes and the mony collected, wth the name and tyme, of and in everie parishe soe collected, the w^{ch} mony if you shall send upp by your apparit^r to Mr. Blackwell's office in Ivie Lane, uppon Twesdaie the 2nd daie of November next, there shall order be geven that one that day, from the towne of St Albons, lawfullie authorized, shall then and there receave the breefes and mony so collected and shall geve you a sufficient discharge for the same and shall, wth reason, content the apparitors whoe shall have taken paynes in the said collection. Soe I commend you to His blessed protection. From the Doctors Commons the xixth daie of August 1596.

Yor Lovinge frend,

EDW. LONDON."

Endorsed: "To the Right Wor^{ll} my very Lovinge frend Mr. Doctor Hutchenson, Archdeacon of St Albons, or to his official, this."

(To be continued.)

Pinner Church Records.

BY EDWARD HOGG.



THE Register of births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths, at present in being, commences only in 1654, though there are Churchwardens' Accounts dating from 1622. The earliest of the Registers is a book, originally bound and supplied with clasps, the inside leaves being of parchment, which begins with:—births, 1654; burials, 1654; marriages, 1654. Underneath the "burials" are two marriages in 1654 and three in 1655; then a birth on the burial side, after that a marriage (p. 100), and thence the burials continue without interpellation.

In 1656 and 1657 the full page on each side is taken for births and burials respectively (births and baptisms for the years 1656-8-9 come in later on in this book). On the next page, for 1658 and 1659, the entries of births and burials are mixed up, and a marriage is entered—April 13th, 1658. In a few instances the word “baptized” is used, the remaining entries being “borne.”

After 1659 comes a blank page, and then the entry is “marriages,” which begin 11th February, 1663, and continue in apparently regular order up to 1687, then a break till 1704; but six marriages, 1696-7, are entered amongst the births and baptisms for those years, and a marriage also occurs amongst the baptisms for the years 1701, 1702, and 1730. The next date for a marriage is 1708, when one is recorded; then there is a break till 1713, from whence the entries are continuous till March 12th, 1741-2. Then follow three blank pages, when “births” are resumed as for 1659, continuing, apparently in original entries, till 1666, when they are all entered in a Scrivener’s formal writing till 1677; then original entries appear to be resumed, with occasional entries apparently interpellated subsequently.

From 1666 the description is “baptized,” continuing down to April 1st, 1743, when there occur 14 blank sheets, after which come entries of “burials,” 1660 to 1678. Four more blank leaves complete this book.

The next register book is that of “Burials,” extending from Dec. 9th, 1678, to 1743—cover of parchment, leaves of paper, in bad condition, there being no entries for the years 1684, 1685, and 1695. The whole of the entries, with one exception, are marked as “buried in sheep’s wool only.” The exception is that which records the burial of Mrs. Eliz. Aubrey; against this is written: “was buried and fine paid.”

One entry is of interest, viz., December 12th, 1701, “Sir Bartholomew Shower, knight, was buried in sheep’s wool only. Certified before Francis Stannard, curate of St. Bride’s, London.”

(To be continued.)

Vanishing Landmarks— London, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire.

Continued from p. 73.

Fulwood's Rents, High Holborn.—For new premises at the court's north end—overlooking Field Court, Gray's Inn, a part whereof has also been demolished—has been pulled down a house, on the west side, which, if Timbs's "Curiosities of London" is correct, was Squire's Coffee House, a popular resort as early as Charles II.'s reign, and familiar to readers of the older *Spectator*. In his history of Gray's Inn, Mr. W. Ralph Douthwaite, librarian, states that in 1593 the benchers ordered payment of £150 to one Fulwood for a parcel of ground in Holborn for building a gate out of the Inn into that street. Hence, it seems, the name of the Rents. The gate has been closed for many years past.

Farringdon Market.—With the completion of Farringdon Avenue and other premises on the market site, has disappeared the principal gate, built of stone, that stood between Nos. 66 and 67 in Farringdon Street. On the east side of Shoe Lane, just opposite Robin Hood Court, was St. Andrew's, Holborn, Workhouse, and next east of that, at the end of Plum Tree Court, lay the paupers' burial ground, where was buried Chatterton, who died in Brooke Street, Holborn. The workhouse and graveyard, together with several courts and alleys, were taken for the site, about 1½ acres, of a fruit and vegetable market, built in 1828-9 by the Corporation to replace Fleet Market, which had been opened in 1737, in what is now Farringdon Street, after the covering over of the Fleet river. The market gate was designed by Montague, in the same style as that of the gates of Millbank (pulled down) and Coldbath Fields prisons. In a yard by the gate, lay, for some years, the stones of Temple Bar, until their removal for re-erection in 1888 at Theobald's Park, Hertfordshire, the seat of Sir Henry Bruce Meux, Bart. The market buildings and site, extending over 75,000 ft. superficial, were sold at auction on 18th March, 1892, for £98,100. The ground, which lies on a gradient, was soon afterwards cleared for building purposes, the excavations being carried down to a great depth. The land, offered for sale as freehold, had cost the Corporation about £250,000. The market dwindled in popularity, and of late years was very little used for its original purpose.

Chichester Rents.—The Chancery Lane end pulled down—at the instance of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—in order to straighten the frontages, remove the long, narrow entry, and make the court open, with one uniform width. The Rents and the adjoining Bishop's Court, which has been similarly treated, are named after the "inn"

built in 1226-9 by Ralph de Neville, Bishop of Chichester and Chancellor, on a garden site given to him by Henry III. This, the "noble palace" described by Matthew Paris, ultimately merged, together with Henry de Lacey's "inn," into a house for students of the law.* The greater part of the episcopal property lay on the east side of Chancery Lane between the Record Office and Church passage, within the Liberty of the Rolls; their "inn" stood on the lane's west side, south of the kitchen garden, Lincoln's Inn. (See *Nevill's Court*, p. 72 *ante*.) No. 3, Bishop's Court, south side, was "the Mitre" once the home of W. Salkeld, a reporter in the courts, one of whose pupils there was Philip Yorke, afterwards Lord Hardwicke: See *Notes and Queries*, 26th Sept., 1891.

Fetter Lane.—The Congregational Chapel, and the almshouses behind, with Nos. 95 and 97, covering about 5,300 sq. ft. (west side), to be sold for building purposes. Two years ago the Charity Commissioners made an order for sale of the chapel with its almshouses, built about 150 years ago. The late C. H. Spurgeon's father was pastor here, as had been Dr. Thos. Goodwin, the ecclesiastical antiquary—Addison's "very famous independent minister" (*Spectator*, No. 494)—during the interval from 1660, when deprived of his presidency at Magdalen, Oxford, until his death in 1681. The "White Horse" inn, close by, with thirteen houses on the north side of Norwich Court (*olim* Magpye Yard), leading into Furnival (lately Castle) Street—about 19,000 sq. ft., is also to be sold. By the entrance of Norwich Court is a quaint example of olden domestic architecture (No. 94). The "White Horse" was a famous posting and coaching house, and a starting-place of the Cambridge "Telegraph," with the Oxford and other north country stages. Fetter Lane was famed for its taverns: the "Swan and Sugarloaf" has been rebuilt; the "Horseshoe and Magpie," marked by its sign in shape of a magpie in a horseshoe, has disappeared. Opposite the "White Horse" is the "Magpie and Stump," next to Blewitt's Buildings (pulled down 1877), which claims to have been established in 1600, to have been the scene of Waller's plot to surprise the City—betrayed by his brother-in-law Tomkins' servant to Praise-God-Barebones, the leather-seller of Crane Court—and a haunt of Otway, Dryden, Cowley, Hobbes, and Dr. Harvey; here, in a later age, resorted the Prince Regent, with Jem Belcher and Jem Ward, and Dickens.

Furnival's Inn.—Woods' Hotel pulled down. It was built in 1818 on the site of the Hall, which had survived from the demolition of the Inn—formerly appertaining to Lincoln's Inn. In Charles I.'s reign Furnival's Inn was rebuilt, the Holborn front being ascribed to Inigo Jones, and so remained until all was demolished by Henry Peto, in 1818. Furnival's Inn is associated with the early career of Charles Dickens; he also occupied for some months a suite of rooms in the hotel, on the first floor, south-east corner of the main building.

* The story is too long and intricate for telling here. We hope to revert to it, giving some particulars not commonly known.

Claridge's Hotel, Brook Street.—To be rebuilt by the Savoy Hotel Syndicate, purchasers of the lease. The first landlord was Mivart, to whom the Prince Regent proved a liberal patron. The old furniture, of the Louis XIV-XVI, and First Empire periods; the plate, some being of George II.'s time and elegantly designed; the pictures, including examples of Poussin, Lely, Watts, and many others, with the rest of the contents, have been sold. The old hotel deserves a passing notice here as the London home, during ninety years past, of countless foreign sovereigns, princes, and distinguished visitors; for the Duc d'Aumale, one suite was always reserved.

Hanover Chapel, Regent Street.—Proceeds of sale devoted to the erection and endowment of St. Anselm's, Davies Street (with parsonage) for which the Duke of Westminster gave a site. Designed by Professor Cockerell, and built in 1823-5, the chapel is, in the opinion of competent judges, the one ornament of the street. The façade, marked by a tetrastyle portico with angle-pediment, is a beautiful composition; the interior, lighted by a central dome over the nave, and chancel windows, is equally effective. See in the *Builder*, 2 March, Mr. G. J. J. Lacey's perspective drawing, with plan.

Munster House, Fulham Road.—Materials sold. For some time occupied by J. Wilson Croker; of late years a lunatic asylum; a wood-cut of it is in T. C. Croker's "Walk from London to Fulham," and it is there described as "supposed to owe its name to Melesina Schulemberg, created by George II., in 1716, Duchess of Munster." But Melesina Schulemberg was created Countess of Walsingham by her father George I. in 1722, and married the celebrated Lord Chesterfield. It was her mother, Ermengarde (better known as the Duchess of Kendal) whom, as the *Builder* (6th April) correctly points out, the King created in 1719 Duchess of Munster.

Tablets removed.—One inscribed "Princes Court" (together with the court), Prince's Street, Westminster; the inscribed stone recording the site of Hicks's Hall, on the "Market Distillery," corner of Peter's Lane and St. John Street, Clerkenwell; and the prettily carved stone with name and date "Marquis Court, 1763." The last-named has shared in an extensive demolition on the west side of Drury Lane, between the theatre and Russell Court, which includes Cross Court and Vinegar Yard. In Cross Court stood, not many years ago, the old pit door familiar to readers of *Elia*. Vinegar Yard (built *circa* 1621) was the early home of Mrs. Abington, née Barton. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Vine Garden Yard, or Vineyard, from the neighbouring convent-garden of Westminster. Between Catherine Street and the now vacant area is St. Mary-le-Strand burial ground—the "Potter's Burial Ground, Russell Court" of a play based upon "Bleak House"—which seems to be that described in the novel, but the same claim has been advanced, though we think with less reason, for the burial grounds of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in Drury Lane, St. Clement Danes in Portugal Street, and St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Bream's Buildings.

Governor William Sharpe, of Waltham Cross.

BY B. FLORENCE SCARLETT.

IN the course of work I am now preparing for publication (a series of West Indian Wills), there are some wills that relate to byegone worthies of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, and perhaps the quaint and characteristic particulars, the notices of lands, houses, and church-rights belonging to those counties, may interest readers of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*. I therefore send some extracts from the will of William Sharpe, 1724, "of Waltham Holy Cross," Esq., late Governor of Barbados, and the son of one of the same name, who was judge in that island, and who is buried there—these arms being all that can be distinctly seen on the tomb: "within a bordure engrailed, 3 eagles' heads erased. Crest, a scimeter erect."*

Evidently Governor William Sharpe was a very wealthy man, and had a taste for art, as will be seen from the list he gives of his pictures and their painters, which is more graphic than accurate; the "Woman in Heaven" is easily recognized, and it would be curious to trace its later history.

Mr. Sharpe married Barbara, daughter of Sir Thomas Mompeyson; she died in 1722, two years before her husband dated his will, and he desires to be buried by her side in Salisbury Cathedral. They left two surviving daughters—Frances, wife of Captain Thomas Bruce, of Waltham Cross, Sarah, wife of Captain Cooper, and a daughter, who died before 1724, and who was wife of William Walker, of Barbadoes.

To Thomas Bruce, his grandson, Governor Sharpe leaves all his property, and he mentions him as then being four years old. The most noteworthy trinkets in the list are "a Peach Blossom Coloure ring, which I have lately worn," and a "fine tortois-shell snuff box inlaid with gold, having Cupid at the topp, with a Globe, and the Motto, 'Sublato Amore Omnia Ricunt.'" To fill this snuff box, he leaves his infant grandson 26 lbs. of "very best

* Laurence Archer's Monumental Inscriptions of the W. Indies.

Havannah *Snush*, 2 Potts and more of right fine Brazeale *Snush*, and 2 or 3 dozen very fine *Snush* Handkerchiefs."

He next leaves him the "Coach and Burling Chariot," a "pair of horse pistolls made by Fulleck of Salisbury, and all bullet moulds," and also the lease of his house in Clarges Street, where (he says) Thomas Bruce was baptized.

Then we have the catalogue of his Art collection—"a Marble Image of Cleopatra," a "large picture of the Virgin Mary and Elizabeth, with our Saviour, by Guido, and a large Picture of a Woman in Heaven, with the Moon under her feet, and severall Angells about her, by Carolo Dulcio, and a large picture of Our Saviour taking from the Cross, having eleven figures in it as large as life, by Rapheal Urbin, and a large Picture, supposed St. Lewis of France, with several figures life-size, by Patition, and the residue of Pictures, China, etc., and all furniture in my house at Waltham Abbey or elsewhere."

Slaves formed the greater part of his Barbadian property, and some left in Barbados had been mortgaged for £30 a head, "*but*," says he, "*I believe they are worth £80 a head.*" He goes on to direct "All Plate, Linen, Rings, Jewells, and Negroes and Pictures not disposed of, to be sold for the benefit of Thomas Bruce, grandson."

In Hertfordshire he leaves a "messuage in Elforde Street, in the Manor of Waltham Abbey, called 'Dainty's,' and his pew at the N. end of the Western Gallery in Waltham Abbey Church, erected by a grant of the Vestry of 1st Janry. 1722, and confirmed 31 Dec. 1723, and my servants' pew."

"To Jeremiah Dummer Esq. my good friend, £20 for a ring, and a Picture called and said to be My Lady Wyndham, in the widow's habitt, hanging in Waltham Abbey."

It is probable that Governor Sharpe lived in the old mansion of Waltham Abbey, the "Abbey House," which Walford says, in his "Greater London," was "a very extensive building," of which nothing now exists but "the remains of a plastered wall, and a large vault, over which it was supposed to have been built." The western galleries in the Abbey were added in the reign of Charles II., when the church was generally "repaired," and ill-treated, the roof *lowered*, a plaster ceiling put in, some windows destroyed, and a south gallery added. In 1859 and 1864 the church was restored, and in the latter year these galleries and pews were removed.


His friend Jeremiah Dummer was educated at Harvard* (New England), and took a Doctor's degree at the University of Utrecht; he began by preaching in New England (1704), but finding the results did not answer his expectations, came to England, "and attached himself to the service of Bolingbroke"; he was appointed Agent for New England in 1710, and is supposed to have influenced Bolingbroke's Canadian policy. There was a family of this name in Hampshire, but whether Jeremiah Dummer was a member of it seems doubtful.

Nothing now is left of the Nabob and his possessions save the dusty copy of his will; but from that we can call up a picture of Governor Sharpe in a cut velvet suit, with ruffles of lace over his hands. On his little finger twinkles a "Peach blossom colour ring," as he delicately takes a pinch of snuff out of a tortoiseshell snuff box. Behind him, in a smart livery, walks his favourite negro servant—and so Governor Sharpe fades out of our sight into thin air, leaving, perchance, a dim and ghostly legend behind him.

* Doyle's English in America, 1887 ed. Vol. 1. pp. 478-9.

The Last Survivor from the Black Hole.

BY W. WALKER.

HE other day, looking round the old burying ground of the mother church of St. Pancras, now converted into a pleasant (?) place of promenade or restful spot for the living, I observed in a corner formed by two paths, a headstone that had lost a portion of its upper part; the stone itself was supported by a solid-looking cross at its back. The inscription thereon is to J. Miles, who, at the age of ninety, died, and was buried here in the year 1811. He is described as the last survivor of the inmates imprisoned in the Black Hole at Calcutta. As is well known, this terrible event took place the 18th of June, 1756; out of 146 persons, but 23 survived.

“The Pedlar and Pack,” on London Bridge.

By H. GOUGH.

GEORGE Herbert, having received a letter from Sir Francis Nethersole, desires a correspondent to cause an enclosed reply “to be carried to his brother’s house of his own name,” as he thought, “at the sign of the Pedlar and the Pack, on London Bridge.” (Letter, dated “Trinity College, October 6, 1619.” It is in Pickering’s edition of *The Remains*, 1836, p. 235.)

This sign was evidently connected with a story which is related in *Hierologus; or The Church Tourists*, by the Rev. J. M. Neale, 1843, pp. 113-115:—

“The curious woodwork in the church of Swaffham, Norfolk, has a singular story connected with it. A pedlar, it is said, living in the place, saw one night in a dream a supernatural figure standing by him, which said, ‘Rise, and go to London Bridge, and there shalt thou find a treasure.’ The pedlar was, it appears, unwilling to undertake so long a journey on this intimation, and took no notice of the apparition. The next night it stood before him again, and commanded him to begone instantly. Still his incredulity was insuperable. On the third night, I think, the figure appeared again, and more urgently commanded him to set off forthwith; and that with such a commanding manner, that, on awaking, our pedlar determined to obey. Having happily surmounted the tedious journey, taking only his dog as his companion, he came to London Bridge; and wandered up and down it a whole day without any result. At last, as it grew towards evening, a man, who had, from one of the houses, I presume, on the bridge, watched his incessant motions to and fro, came up to him: ‘Sir pedlar,’ said he, ‘may I be so bold as to inquire the cause of your wandering up and down the bridge all this livelong day, without intent, methinks, to gain any advantage thereby?’ The pedlar, who, by this time, began himself to mistrust the reasonableness of his errand, was loth to expose what might be his own folly: but, at last, on being very much pressed, ‘Well,’ quoth he, ‘an’ I must tell you, a vision bade me come to London Bridge, for that there I should find a treasure: but treasure have I found none, and, unless I am the more fortunate, back shall I go as poor as I came.’ ‘Never trust again to visions,’ quoth the other: ‘if I had been fool enough to be taken in by them, I might have been sent, ere now, on as wild-goose a chase as you have been. I dreamed, once on a time, that I saw a figure which bade me go to a town called Swaffham, in Norfolk, to a pedlar’s house lying hard by the church (naming our own pedlar’s abode), and dig in a corner of his garden,

for that I should find a pot of gold there ; but I never went, and never mean to go ; and you, methinks, had done well to stay at home, and mind your own business, as I did.' 'Good evening, friend,' quoth the pedlar : 'I'll warrant you I'll never come to look for treasure on London Bridge again.' Back he and his dog journey to Swaffham : he calls for pickaxe and spade, and falls vigorously to work in the described corner of his garden. Presently he hits on something hard : he redoubles his efforts, and turns it out : it is a large pot of gold. With part of it he builds the church, and a magnificent perpendicular erection it is : and, in commemoration of the adventure, had it carved on the wooden seats ; where, however, much of it is destroyed : but the figure of the pedlar and muzzled dog occurs on the seats, and on the basement moulding of the huge tower. The inhabitants of the place fully believe the story ; and I see no reason to doubt it."

Blomefield, however, the less romantic historian of Norfolk, regards the carved figure as merely a rebus of the name of Chapman. John Chapman appears to have been churchwarden in 1462, and one of the figures is accompanied by the initials J.C.

The story narrated above, with slight variations, is told in Holland. See *The Suppressed Evidence*, by the Rev. Thomas Boys, 1832, p. 309. It is said to be "almost identical with a myth current both in India and in other parts of the East" (*Ecclesiologist*, vol. xv. or n.s. xii. p. 319). Further information on the subject will be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine Library*, vol. iv. pp. 332-336.

Hertfordshire Churches.



THE *Builder* of 29 Dec., 1894, prints a long list, compiled by Mr. H. Littlehales, of the more interesting pre-reformation features yet remaining in the older churches of England. He cites, in Hertfordshire : *Ayot St. Lawrence*—Effigy in wood of the Boy Templar, 2ft. 3in. *Barkway*—Part of a "creation" window. *Brent Pelham*—Burial in the wall with inscription. *Buckland*—Brass of a priest vested in a cope, holding a chalice. *Kelshall*—Locker for processional cross. *Sandridge*—Chancel arch has a window on either side and "confessional" figures, one of a priest. *Standon*—Chancel 10ft. above the nave, with approach of fourteen steps.

The Village of Eye.

BY COL. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

IN the last of Sir Walter Besant's interesting and suggestive "Chapters on Westminster," in the *Pall Mall Magazine* (April, 1895, p. 615), mention is made of Margaret Gourdemains, "a witch of Eye, beside Westminster"—the Margery Jourdain of the second part of *King Henry the Sixth*, "whose sorcerie and witchcraft Dame Eleanor Cobham had long time used, and by her medicines and drinks enforced the Duke of Gloucester to love her and after to wed her." Sir Walter queries Eye as either Battersea ("Peter's Ey") or Chelsea ("Shingle Ey"). But is it not more likely that it was the village called Eye or Ay, which, according to Maitland (*"History of London,"* ed. 1739, p. 779) is "suppos'd to have stood where *Mayfair* now is situated," and which gave its name to the Aybrook or Eyebrook, an old designation of the Tyburn, on whose banks the village probably stood? The village was doubtless the nucleus of the important manor of Eia, which after the Conquest came into the hands of Geoffrey de Mandeville, and extended from the present Oxford Street to the banks of the Thames. No remains of the little hamlet appear to have existed when the earliest maps of the district were drawn up, although Hay Hill Farm may have commemorated its site, and possibly the old wooden public-house, known as "The Dog and Duck," which, according to J. T. Smith,* was a well-known place of public entertainment during the last century.

* *"Streets of London,"* ed. 1861, p. 7.

Roman Remains at Brockley Hill.

BY "TWO BOYS."

ABOUT twelve miles north of London, on Watling Street, is the spot now known as Brockley Hill, and this is generally accepted as the site of the Roman station *Sulloniacae*.

Camden tells us that "Coins, urns, and Roman bricks were dug up there when Mr. Napier built his house." It occurs to us

that a few words about the remains we have found in digging on this site may be worth putting on record. We had been for some years collecting stones and fossils, when our interest was awakened in Roman remains by a friend giving us a piece of an urn that he had found on Brockley Hill. Accordingly we took an early opportunity of going there. At first we were attended by indifferent success, the only find worth noticing being a piece of pottery of peculiar shape, with the letters BRBRVC stamped upon it, and ornamented by a partly obliterated scroll. The first two letters were a little indistinct, but the others were all clearly marked. However, we at last obtained a satisfactory explanation of it from Signor L——,* a distinguished antiquary, who told us that it was a portion of the rim of a large corn jar, which must have measured at least 12 feet in circumference, and that the letters were a part of the maker's name, the first BR being a commencement of the name, but obliterated by the potter as not being stamped clearly enough. Of the other specimens we have found, the following are the best:—Five complete necks of jars, with circular grooves round the top, two of which necks have also portions of the jar itself and handles, grooved longitudinally. A piece of dark red pottery with a face moulded on it, which is, however, greatly disfigured by the loss of its nose. A piece of a neck, shaped rather like that of a modern ink bottle, and made of coarse grey pottery. Several grooved handles of various sizes and more or less complete, and some circular bottoms of jars, one of which bears a curious mark on it, which resembles a gigantic thumb impression.

Most of these specimens we found from 10 to 12 inches below the surface, but one (the piece bearing the potter's stamp) was lying in a tuft of grass on the surface. The prevailing colour is a whitish grey; however, some pieces are of a very light red, one piece of a dark red, and one of a dark muddy grey; of enamelled pottery, we have only one specimen, and that quite a small piece, which is of a blackish hue. As to masonry and so forth, we have found several large masses of stone about two feet below the surface and quantities of brick and mortar, the greater portion of which, however, is decayed.

* The professor alluded to is Professor Lanciani, whose knowledge of Roman antiquities is widely recognised.

*Natural History Notes for Middlesex
and Hertfordshire.*

JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER.

By A. E. GIBBS, F.L.S., F.E.S.

IN accordance with my promise, I must commence this article with some entomological notes. Not that the Botanist will find less to do, or the Ornithologist need be idle. On the contrary, both studies will demand all the time their votaries can spare them, for while summer lasts the Naturalist needs to be out of doors all day long. But life is short, and science, like art, is long, and to keep up with the work that has to be done during the glorious summer and autumn months is almost impossible. However, as my insect notes were necessarily very brief last quarter, they must take precedence this time, and, if space permits, we may then turn to other subjects, though when one begins to write about a favourite hobby it is difficult to compress all that may be said into a few sentences. But be brief I must, or I shall exhaust the Editor's patience, as well as the limits of my space.

How glorious is a summer night in the woods! Everything is so fresh, and sweet-smelling, and still, that we feel we ought to sleep in the day, as do the moths, and turn out with them at dusk to enjoy the solitude of darkness. And if one really covets to learn the secrets of nature it is imperative to forsake the glare, and heat, and noise of the day for the cool beauty of the soft shimmering twilight of a summer's night. Then many sights can be seen and facts learned which are as a sealed book in the presence of the sunshine.

Let us arm ourselves for an excursion to catch moths. Our apparatus is rather curious. It consists of a bag of pill boxes, a can of treacle, a small bottle of rum, and a lantern. We will suppose we have got permission to visit one of the grand old oak woods for which Hertfordshire is famous. Let us carefully select our hunting ground and then set to work. We choose a number of trees by the side of a riding or in a clear space in the

wood, and we then make a long streak of treacle, with a little rum in it, to carry the scent, down the rough bark, working the mixture well into the crevices with a brush. It is best to choose a round of about half a mile, treacling the trees at frequent intervals, and when once a good locality is found to keep to it, as it pays better to do so than to be constantly working fresh places. We can get all these preliminary arrangements made when it is still light, and have everything ready for business when darkness falls.

If we have brought a net with us we may perhaps capture some interesting moths flying along the hedges at twilight, as the Orange Moth (*Angerona prunaria*), an insect which varies a great deal, and of which some very pretty specimens are to be had. Many Geometers, such as the various Emeralds, the beautiful Thorn moths, the Blood Vein, and a host of others may be caught in this way at various times of the year.

But darkness having set in, let us return to our trees and see what the patches of treacle will yield. Early in the quarter we shall find specimens of the delicately marked Peach Blossom, with its lovely eye-like spots of a soft pink, shaded with browns and whites, and having, as its name implies, a resemblance to the fallen petals of the peach. The beautiful and curious Buff Arches will also "come to sugar," and lots of such common things as the Purple Clay, the Ingrailed Clay, the Grey Arches, some of the Yellow Underwings, and hosts of insects too numerous to mention. It would serve no good purpose to give a list of the captures even of one night. But slow though it may seem when reading a description of "sugaring" in the sober black and white of the pages of a magazine, it is in reality an exciting moment when one finds some twenty or thirty insects, or even more than that, feeding on a tree trunk. They are so busily engaged that we may take our pick of them, selecting our specimen and knocking it into a pill box with a gentle tap. I have seen a score of Peach Blossoms feeding together in a Hertfordshire wood, and it is a sight on which to feast the eye. Later in the autumn the Sallow moths will visit the tempting bait, and I shall never forget the night when I first saw these in any quantity. Most lovely tints of gold, yellow, purple, and pink blend in the wings of these little creatures. Children of the autumn, they assume the hues of the dying

leaves, and so assure for themselves protection from the birds which would prey upon them.

But moths are not the only living things that feed upon the patches of sugar. Hosts of "creepy-crawlies" of all sorts flock up the bark. Slugs and snails, earwigs, centipedes, spiders, wasps, woodlice, and beetles come to the feast we have so lavishly spread. Nor are we the only creatures intent upon the capture of specimens, for the bats may be seen skimming round, catching the moths as they hover near the treacle. In the morning the early birds catch the late moths, for I often find wings lying at the foot of the tree when I am brushing the treacle on in the evening, showing that some foolish moths had kept up the debauch of the previous night for too long a time, and had had to suffer for it. They had evidently made up their minds not to go home till morning, and when the morning came they did not get the chance, for the hungry birds came too.

One needs to possess good nerves to go sugaring. I remember once working in the New Forest, and my companion was a young man of a very nervous temperament. It certainly is a bit trying to be greeted by the hoot of an owl or the screech of the nightjar in the still hours of darkness. My companion found it so, but when a drove of half-wild ponies, startled by the light of our lantern and the noise of our footsteps at an unwonted hour, suddenly got up and rushed through the undergrowth close by us, it was no wonder my friend dropped his apparatus and bolted. It took some coaxing to induce him to help me for the remainder of that excursion.

I know a pleasant spot, not many miles from St. Albans, where the Kingfisher may often be seen fishing. The river, which is there quite narrow, winds between thick undergrowth, principally of willow, and a prettier nook, poet never imagined or artist painted. Hard by is to be found the broad-leafed bell-flower, with its tall racemes of purple flowers, and on the margin of a pool, half hidden by sedges and luxuriously wealthy in aquatic plants, grows the meadow rye, whilst the poisonous hemlock occurs in thick clusters, in which one can disappear from view and fancy oneself in some wild spot hundreds of miles remote from the haunts of men. A bed of wild raspberries close at hand supplies the feathered tribe with abundance of food. While my kettle has

been boiling at the foot of a patriarchal willow tree I have laid myself down by the stream to watch the fish and listen to the birds "which sing among the branches." This retired spot is a favourite haunt of the Kingfisher. Hidden by a friendly bush, I have watched him perched on a mossy stump by the water's edge, as immovable as if he were stuffed and in a museum. Presently there is a gleam of light, a little splash and a flutter of wings, and he is off, with a fish in his disproportionately long bill, to return again when he has killed and gorged his prey.

Unfortunately this lovely bird often falls a victim to the so-called "sportsman." Birdstuffers tell us that the most common creatures brought to them for preservation are the kingfisher and the squirrel. Considering how many of both species are shot, it is a wonder that they are still so abundant and can generally be found by those who know where to look for them. Let us hope neither is doomed to extinction.

Towards the end of the quarter the ornithologist will be looking out for the winter migrants, while our summer visitors will be leaving us. The Swift will probably go early in September, but the Swallow and Martin will linger another month or six weeks. Early specimens of the Redwing and Fieldfare may perhaps be seen before the quarter has passed away.

Proclaiming Charles II. at Twickenham.

BY THE EDITOR.



HERE was, in the Civil War time, hardly a more ardent Royalist than Sir Thomas Nott, who, in 1640, came to live at Twickenham Park; and—if we may believe an accusation of the Parliamentary Council of State—his principles were shared by his lady.

On the 25th of August, 1649, the Council directed that Sir Thomas should be disarmed, as "the late riot at Twickenham," in favour of "Charles Stuart," had been committed by his lady's encouragement! We do not learn any details of this riot; but two days later the Council told General Fairfax that many persons

assembled there, under arms, and proclaimed "Charles Stuart" as King of England. The Council, on learning of the disturbance, sent immediate orders to two "well-affected" Justices of the Peace, directing them to cause all the rioters to be disarmed, and such as actually made the proclamation to be prosecuted. But the Council did not consider the ordinary parish officers sufficient to carry out this disarming: those who had proclaimed the King were ready to fight for him, and so Fairfax was to order a force of soldiers to march to Twickenham and help the Justices to do as directed.

The Council's letter to the Justices is also dated from Whitehall on the same day, and tells them to proceed legally against the rioters as traitors at the next Sessions. On the 5th of September the Attorney General is directed to consider the examinations taken by the Justices and to "take order that an indictment be preferred," and there the matter ends.

Perhaps the whole story of the riot was exaggerated; any way, there seems to have been no prosecution of Sir Thomas, or of his lady, as traitors; and we find that he afterwards claimed compensation for damage done to his property by the State's officers; his lady, it may be mentioned, was a Thynne.

Whether all or most of the good people of Twickenham shared Sir Thomas', and his lady's, loyalty, we do not know. Certainly their "minister," Thomas Willis, did not, and very soon after the restoration he was proceeded against because he "hath maliciously preached against his Majestie that now is, his right and succession to the crounes of these realmes." Only a year before he had, from the pulpit of Twickenham Church, read a proclamation of the "pretended" Parliament against Sir Thomas Middleton and others, who were busy raising forces to welcome back the exiled King. This is part of what he said: "They say itt is a Prebiterian Plott; I am of that judgement, and I disowne itt; and I tell you it is a malignant plott to bring in Charles Stuart and sett up his interest." Worse than all, Thomas Willis had, only a few months before the King's return, said in his sermon, "Wee thank God for delivering us from that bloody family, meaning the House of Stuart."

Hendon Parsonage in 1540.

BY W. PAGE, F.S.A.

LYSONS has not much to say about the rectory of Hendon; he states that it was a sinecure, and that the church was, in 1477, appropriated to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster. After the dissolution of that monastery, the rectory and advowson, together with the manor, were granted to the Herbert family, in whose possession they remained for many generations. The possessions of the Abbey of Westminster, after being seized to the use of the Crown at the time of the dissolution, were carefully surveyed and inventories taken of all the goods, for the purpose of selling them and to prevent theft. Amongst these inventories is one of the parsonage of Hendon,* which gives us a very fair picture of a rectory house appropriated to a large monastic establishment.

This inventory is dated 2 July, 1540, and was made by Randal Woodward, clerk, the value of the goods being appraised by John Brent, John Sheperd, and Nicholas Walbanke. The surveyor began apparently at the upper part of the house, at "Master Thyxstilles" chamber, which contained two bedsteads, to one of which belonged a new feather bed with a new tick $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length and 2 yards "lacking one nail" in breadth; a bolster $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length and a yard in breadth; a pillow covered with white fustian, which is a kind of cotton cloth, a yard in length and half a yard in width; a pair of old fustian blankets; a covering of tapestry decorated with representations of leaves and branches, 4 yards in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards in breadth; and a little mattress 2 yards in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards in breadth. The other bedstead, which was a truckle bedstead, had a feather bed 2 yards in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards in breadth; a bolster $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards in length and half a yard in breadth; a woollen blanket two yards "and almost a quarter" in length and a yard and three quarters full in breadth; a covering of tapestry decorated with roses and beasts and lined with canvas, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards in breadth, and a tester or canopy of dornix, or kind of damask,

* Land Revenue Records, Bdle. 442, No .

fringed with red, yellow, and green. The hangings of the room were of cloth, striped red and green. There were two cupboards, and a cupboard cloth of green say, a plain form and the necessary utensils of the bedroom of pewter.

Next comes "the monks' bayle chamber," which contained two bedsteads, with much the same bedding and bed clothes as before described. The covering was of tapestry work, decorated with flowers, and lined with canvas; the hangings of the chamber were of painted cloth, with a border of "scripture." Besides the bed furniture, there were a plain cupboard and a form. The chamber over the gate had one bedstead and fittings, with a covering of tapestry, decorated with "imagery"; in the same room there were also a plain cupboard and a plain form. In Master Carleton's chamber was a bedstead with fittings much as before described; the tester or canopy was of white buckram, fringed, buckram was then a material very different from that now so called, being "a fine thin cloth ranking with the richest silks." There were also a press or cupboard, "a throwen chere," a plain form and stool. The chamber over the carter's chamber contained only a bedstead, 2 forms, and 2 presses. In the chief chamber was a very miscellaneous assortment of articles, including two bedsteads, a press, two cheese boards and a cheese rack, and poles upon which to hang harness.

The contents of various other chambers—called the carter's chamber, the porter's lodge, the chamber by the brick porch, the chamber at the gallery end, the under cook's chamber, "Knesall chamber," the chamber next to that, Richard Fuller's chamber, the chaplain's chamber, the chamber next the porch, a little chamber within that, a chamber over the pantry, the dairy chamber, and the chamber over the wheat garner—were all similar to those previously described.

In "my Lord's great chamber to the courteward" were two bedsteads, a great feather bed of down, a new mattress stuffed with wool, a new bolster of down covered with white fustian, a pair of fustian blankets, a new covering of tapestry decorated with flowers and beasts, a tester of silk wrought upon thread with curtains of the same, a curtain of stained cloth, the hangings about the chamber complete of green say or kind of serge, 2 painted clothes, a cupboard cloth of green say, a throne chair, a

plain cupboard and form, an andiron, and a joined stool. Next to this comes "my Lord's little chamber," which, besides a bedstead and hangings, contained a fire pan, a toasting iron, and within a closet three diaper altar cloths, an altar stone, a missal of parchment written, a box for singing bread, and a little chalice of silver parcel gilt, weighing 5 ounces. "The great chamber towards the garden" contained, besides the bedstead and other furniture, a birdcage—a somewhat curious article for a semi-monastic establishment! The last remaining chamber is the chamberlain's lodging at the stair head, in which there was nothing of special note.

The surveyor now apparently came downstairs, where the first place to be examined was the hall. Here we find returned in the inventory the hanging above the hall, an old piece of arras, the hanging cloth, a screen to stand before the fire, 4 joined stools, 2 great andirons or fire dogs, a fire fork, an old fire pan, a joined board with 2 handles of iron, and 2 foot stools. Next we have the contents of the chapel, in which there was "a pair of chested organs," 2 old altar cloths, "a front for the altar of white satin," an altar stone, a corporax case with a corporax, an old vestment of white and red satin, 2 candlesticks of latten, 4 cruets, "a table" or picture before the altar "of three pieces," that is, a triptych, a table or picture of Our Lady, another of the "vernacle," 3 little pictures, a picture of St. Giles, 2 old mass books, a book of "Brygittes Revelations," 3 books of "Bonaventure," 2 written ledgers, a sanctus bell, a bell to ring to mass, a holy water stick with the sprinkle of latten, 5 pieces of say, green and red, "the close by the chapel" hung with green say, a long joined stool in the chapel parlour, a table with three tressles, a plain form, a little plain cupboard, a long plain chest, a counter with a lock and key, 2 joined cupboards, a joined chair with a stool, a broad square joined chest to lay clothes in, a great chronicle, written.

The surveyor then appears to have gone to the out-buildings; the first of these, my Lord's stable, contained a mattress, bolster, and coverlet, also a tub to hold provender. He then went to the dairy house, in which were all utensils necessary for making butter and cheese, and also garden tools, ploughs, etc. After this he gives the contents of the kitchen, including all manner of pots and pans, fire irons, trivets, etc.; the pantry, where was a barber's "chaffer" and a shaving basin; the cellar, having

plate, cruets, etc.; the wardrobe, with spare bedding and pieces of cloth, arrows, armour, and other articles not actually in use; the carter's stable, with various horses, which are fully described, carts, ladders, etc.; and, last, the cattle, which was but a small stock, including 8 cows, 6 sows, 3 boars, 4 "fattening" swine, 4 geese, a gander, a cock, 3 hens, 3 pullets, a cockrel and 2 capons.

It would be interesting if some of the readers of the *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries* could give any account of the later history of this house, and say if any part of it yet exists.

A Forgotten Page in the History of Watford.

BY H. F. GARDINER.

IN the autumn of 1594, when Mr. Anthony Watson was Vicar of Watford, a series of incidents occurred which must have excited considerable attention at the time in County circles, and reference to which will be found in the published volume of the "Calendars of State Papers," dealing with that period. In that year Mr. Watson—a man of Puritan principles and practice—seems to have had considerable trouble and even litigation with his parishioners. Particulars of the nature of these disputes are not traceable, but about this time he engaged as curate one John Gibson, who became his confidant and adviser in these disputes, as in other matters, and who was known in the locality as "the Scotch Preacher." His ministrations were evidently not generally acceptable to the parishioners. In fact, Sir Charles Morrison, knight, of Cashiobury, himself a Puritan, declared that Watson was "brought in without knowledge of the best in the parish," from which we may infer that Sir Charles himself had not been consulted about the appointment.

Amongst the 900 communicants which Watford parish church at this time possessed, was one William Leonard, "a gentleman in the law," and probably he was concerned in the litigation then going on. It seems that on one occasion, "in one of the houses

of Sir Charles Morrison at Watford," Leonard used some very rough language about the King and Queen of Scotland, and the late Mary Queen of Scots, then not long dead. The interview at which this language took place was on May 8th, 1595, and the Vicar and his wife were present. Mr. Leonard called the Queen by a very coarse name, and said plainly that she was neither more nor less than a paramour of Bothwell's, and that the late Queen, Mary, Queen of Scots, was as bad. There seems, according to the depositions, to have been a similar scene on an earlier date, probably the 18th February, as Gibson, in the depositions he subsequently made, swore that the words were used on two separate occasions.

Gibson reported the matter to the authorities in London, and Leonard was ordered to appear before the Privy Council. Sir Charles Morrison seems to have interested himself in his behalf and in a letter to Sir Robert Cecil the following passage occurs :—

The parish was at that time full of discussion and divers causes depending in law between Mr. Watson and the churchwardens. There being many complaints against Gibson, I sent for him and charged him, in the presence of Watson and another minister, with his disorders, when he gat into such a passion that he came close to the board I sat at, spat at me, and cried out "Fie upon you, Morrison," and so ran out of the chamber. I digested this as he was a minister, but, to avoid further inconvenience, willed Mr. Watson not to suffer him to use his public ministry any more.

But the offence Mr. Leonard had committed by using such language was not easily purged, and he had to travel to London to appear before the Council on August 6th, 1595. Sir Charles Morrison, faithful in adversity to Leonard, wrote on his behalf again from Cashiobury to Sir Robert and sent his letter by special messenger, and the communication was laid before the Council when it met on the morrow. In it the Knight speaks strongly and warmly in favour of the accused, "In all cases of law I have found him sufficient and honest." And he throws the blame of what has occurred not on Leonard but on Gibson and even the Vicar. The Council, however, viewed the matter as one of some gravity. And the question was adjourned for a week. Leonard meantime remained a prisoner, probably in the Tower of London.

What follows during the week we hardly know, but a more strenuous effort was made by Sir Charles Morrison, who again

wrote to Sir Robert Cecil, while Leonard made the following confession and submission :—

I was accused by John Gibson, a minister, of having spoken slanderous words to the dishonour of the King and Queen of Scotland, as also of his mother. Upon examination of witnesses it could not be verified and was aggravated by malice : but inasmuch as I confess to having uttered somewhat to the effect alleged, I crave pardon of Her Majesty and of the King, and protest my sorrow for the same. I bear all due respect and reverence for them, and never maliciously meant anything towards them.

When the Privy Council met again, Leonard's discharge was ordered, and Sir William Cecil, acting as clerk to the Council, dictated a memorandum, afterwards corrected with his own hand, in which he says :—

We whose names are hereunder written have strictly examined all circumstances of this case, and do find the man to have spoken foolishly of the State of Scotland, but far from any malicious, slanderous humour for which (if it could have been proved) he should dearly have paid for it, according to Her Majesty's absolute direction given unto us : but being not proved so, he hath only been committed for his busiosity in matters beyond his calling—a fault very usual in this age !

The only thing to be added is the statement of the fact that Gibson very shortly after left the parish, for the records of the Old Free School show, that within a few months, George Redhead, schoolmaster, was also acting as curate.

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Meteorology.

MIDDLESEX.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 62, CAMDEN SQUARE, LONDON, BY
 G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., SEC.R.MET.SOC.—(COMMUNICATED BY
 JOHN HOPKINSON).

March, 1895.—Temperature: min., 23·7° on 3rd; max., 63·7° on 22nd; range, 40·0°. Rainfall, 1·42 inch on 14 days; max., 0·38 in. on 26th.

April.—Temperature: min., 29·1° on 1st; max., 67·1° on 29th; range, 38·0°. Rainfall, 1·34 inch on 13 days; max., 0·61 in. on 25th.

May.—Temperature: min., 35·7° on 2nd; max., 86·2° on 30th; range, 50·5°. Rainfall, 0·34 inch on 5 days; max., 0·12 in. on 17th.

Spring.—Temperature: min., 23·7° on 3rd March; max., 86·2° on 30th May; range, 62·5°. Rainfall, 3·10 inches on 32 days; max., 0·61 in. on 25th April.

The rainfall during the spring was 2·15 ins. below the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE GRANGE, ST. ALBANS, BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.MET.SOC.

March.—Temperature: mean, 41·2°; daily range, 15·0°; min., 23·9° on 3rd; max., 60·7° on 22nd; extreme range, 36·8°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 88 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·2. Rainfall, 1·68 inch on 17 days; max., 0·36 in. on 26th.

April.—Temperature: mean, 47·0°; daily range, 15·8°; min., 30·5° on 14th; max., 64·8° on 17th; extreme range, 34·3°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 82 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·8. Rainfall, 1·32 inch on 13 days; max., 0·41 in. on 25th.

May.—Temperature: mean, 54·5°; daily range, 20·7°; min., 35·0° on 17th; max., 82·3° on 30th; extreme range, 47·3°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 72 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 4·1. Rainfall, 0·50 inch on 5 days; max., 0·20 in. on 23rd.

Spring.—Temperature: mean, 47·6°; daily range, 17·2°; min., 23·9° on 3rd March; max., 82·3° on 30th May; extreme range, 58·4°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 80 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·0. Rainfall, 3·50 inches on 35 days; max., 0·41 in. on 25th April.

The spring of 1895 was warm, with a few cold days in the early part of March and just after the middle of May, and some very hot days just before the middle of May and towards the end of that month, the maximum on the 30th (82·3°) being the highest temperature which I have recorded in any May. The daily range of temperature was high, owing to the days being warm, not to the nights being cold. The rainfall was very small (little more than half the average), May being an especially dry month, and having an absolute drought of 15 days from 2nd to 16th. There

was a slight fall of snow on the 17th of May, on which day the maximum temperature was 28·6° lower than on the 13th and 34·9° lower than on the 30th.

On the 24th of March, early in the afternoon, there was one of the most destructive gales which has ever passed over Hertfordshire. Many trees were blown down in the neighbourhood of St. Albans and elsewhere nearly all over the county, and other damage was done.

Notes and Queries.

SIR LEONARD HYDE, of Hertfordshire, was knighted at Whitehall, 23 July, 1603. He was probably the Leonard Hyde, who matriculated from Gloucester Hall, Oxford, B.A., 7 Feb., 1570-1. Was he one of the Hydes of Throcking, whose pedigree is recorded in the Visitation of Hertfordshire, 1634 (Harl. Soc.) ? A "Lennerd Hyde" apparently was living at Throcking at the date of the Visitation, but he is not described as a knight.—W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

SIR JOHN SCOTT, OF ENFIELD.—I am anxious to discover any particulars that may be forthcoming respecting his family and descent. He died in 1719. His arms seem to have been the same as those of the Scotts of Essex. Was Sir John descended from the latter family ?—H.F.G.

THOMAS SCOTT, CITIZEN OF LONDON.—I desire information about this individual, whose son George was buried at Bishop's Stortford in July, 1587, and I shall be grateful to any reader who can furnish the surnames of the wives of the following :—John Scott, of Bishop's Stortford, died 1662, married about 1625 Rebecca —; Thomas Scott, of Bishop's Stortford, married in 1656 Elizabeth (born 1636) —; Samuel Scott, of Bishop's Stortford, married about 1640 Mary —; Thomas Scott, of Bishop's Stortford, married about 1705 Mary —; Thomas Scott, of Little Hadham, married about 1671 Sarah —, and afterwards, about 1684, Mary —. I shall be pleased to hear from anyone claiming descent from a Scott of Bishop's Stortford or Hadham.—T. WALTER SCOTT, Stratford Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

THE HIGHGATE BARROW.—In Professor Hales' excellent paper on "The Highgate Barrow," (p. 6) he states that "the name Parliament Hill indicates probably that the hill so-called was the scene of an old Folkmote." Is it not a fact that until lately the hill was better known as "Traitors' Hill," the supposed origin of both names being that the Parliamentary troops had a camp there, and that the hill was therefore called Traitors' Hill by the Royalists and Parliament Hill by the Roundheads?—A FORMER RESIDENT AT HIGHGATE.

KING'S SCHOLARS' POND.—Will one kindly refer me to a map, plan, etc., whereon this is *marked by name*? The pond, I imagine, was in the Tyburn, or in a branch thereof, taking its name from its being the bathing place of the King's Scholars (during this reign, the Queen's Scholars) of Westminster School.—W.E.D-M.

JOHN TURNER, of Sunbury, who left the bulk of his great fortune to his nephew Sir Edward Turner, of Ambrosden, co. Oxon., and Battlesden, co. Beds, Bart., ob. in 1761 and was buried at St. Lawrence Jewry, London, 8 Jan., 1761. He is said to have married Anne, daughter of — Manners, Esq. I should be glad to learn of what family his wife was, and where married. Also I am desirous of ascertaining who Richard Grey was. He married Elizabeth, sister of the above John Turner, and left three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah Grey, who all died unmarried. I have in my possession three documents signed by the above sisters, and against each signature is the impression of a seal with these arms in a lozenge:—seven lozenges, 3, 2, and 1; on a chief or, three leopard's heads. I should like to take this opportunity of correcting Warburton, who, in his "London and Middlesex," 1749, p. 147, asserts that this John Turner is descended from Sir Edward Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1662. The Speaker's family hails from Essex, whereas John Turner is descended, through the Turners of Leicester, from Richard Turner of Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick.—F. A. BLAYDES, Bedford.

BUCKLESBURY.—I understand that the name "Bucklersbury" is to be found at Hitchin, Herts, and either appertains to a street or district; but of this I am not sure. Can any of your readers enlighten me, and say whether there is any connection with Bucklersbury in the City of London?—JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

FIELD FAMILY.—I have among my coins and medals a copper disc about the size of a halfpenny, upon one side of which are engraved the words "The Arms and Crest of FIELD of Hertfordsh, 1794." On the other side are the arms and crest beneath a canopy or chaplet. The arms are: argent, a chevron sable, between three wheatsheaves. The crest appears to be a dexter arm holding a globe. Like your correspondent "J.W.," I shall be glad to learn more about the Fields.—A. E. GIBBS.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD PARISH REGISTERS.—There is a suggestion on foot to transcribe, print, and publish these; the value of so doing cannot be doubted, as the parish has been for long an important one. It is to be hoped that all interested in parish history and county genealogy will do all in their power to forward the scheme. If the parish books can also be dealt with, so much the better.—ED.

CHURCH FAMILY.—Can anyone help me to ascertain the parentage of Percy Church, one of the Grooms of the Chamber to Queen Henrietta Maria? There are frequent references to him between the years 1629 and 1668 in the Calendar of Domestic State Papers. His will, proved 29 July, 1675, (P.C.C.), contains but a single reference to any relative of his own family name. He gives a legacy to his cousin Anne Church, wife of Thomas Blount. This lady was the elder of the two daughters and co-heirs of Edmund Church, of Mucking, Essex, whom I suspect was the eldest son of Edmund Church, of Ardleigh, Essex. This Edmund had another son, Richard, admitted at Gray's Inn in 1604. Percy Church, who was a Roman Catholic and an ardent supporter and trusted servant of the Royal House of Stuart, lived in Suffolk Street from 1665 to 1670. From 1671 to 1673 the rates for the same house were paid by Anthony Church. I am also desirous to find out the parentage of a certain Jeremiah Jedidiah Church, who must have been born towards the close of the 17th century, and who was living in Theobald's Row in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, at the time of the birth of his eldest son John in 1717. It would appear from their coat-armour that the family of Edmund Church of Ardleigh was connected with that of Nantwich in Cheshire, branches of which settled at Betton and Tunstall in Shropshire, and at Bolingbroke in Lincolnshire.—A. H. CHURCH, Shelsley, Kew Gardens.

PANSHANGER OAK.—Will one of your readers kindly furnish information as to the wonderful oak tree in Panshanger Park, Herts, which is, I believe, of great girth?—JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

LIVERY CUPBOARDS IN HERTFORDSHIRE.—The existence of two old bedroom livery cupboards, now used for holding charity bread in the Cathedral of St. Albans, illustrated in "*Half-timbered Houses and Carved Oak Furniture of the 16th and 17th Centuries*," leads me to enquire if any of your readers can tell me of any other specimens of these old cupboards in Hertfordshire. The bedroom livery cupboard is now a very rare piece of furniture—I have only seen eight specimens in the course of a rather wide experience—and I should be glad to know if any others are known to exist in Hertfordshire at the present time. The bedroom cupboards were, as is probably well known, used originally for holding the "liveries" of food given out every night in large households to the different members of the family, retainers, and guests, as a sort of stop-gap between the supper, of which our ancestors partook at six or seven in the evening, and dinner the next morning at ten or eleven. They may be distinguished from the court cupboards (which were made to hold non-perishable articles, such as plate, glass, etc.) by their having either their sides or doors perforated for ventilation, or filled in with turned balusters placed "hit and miss" fashion like the ones still in use in St. Albans Cathedral. For any information with which your readers can supply me about these rare pieces of furniture I shall be most grateful.—WILLIAM BLISS SANDERS, 2, Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.

STOCKS AND WHIPPING POSTS IN HERTFORDSHIRE.—Mr. Sterland's query about the stocks at Hadley (p. 77) suggests to me to put on record the several examples of these and similar instruments of punishment left in Hertfordshire:—Stocks and whipping post close to the churchyard gates at Brent Pelham, and at Aldbury, near Tring; and remains of those at Great Amwell near the church. There was formerly a set at Shenley, which have disappeared; they were in close proximity to "the cage"; and a pair were ordered to be set up in the village of London Colney in 1821. No doubt there are other examples in the county; it would be interesting to note them.—R. T. ANDREWS, 25, Castle Street, Hertford.

DYER FAMILY.—I shall be glad if any one can favour me with a pedigree of or information respecting the younger branch of the Dyers of Newnham. Sir William Dyer (of Wiltshire and Tottenham) who married Thomazine Swinnerton, had two sons, Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, from whom the present Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer descends, and William Dyer, of Newnham. This William Dyer was born 1659, was High Sheriff of the county in 1694 and was living in 1713, as he was patron of the living of Newnham, at the institution of the Rev. Richard Finch in that year. He married twice; his first wife was Mary Hayward, or Howard (mar. lic. dated 27 June, 1684), and by her had one daughter, who survived her mother only a short time. His second wife was Anne, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Hook, of Tangier Park, Hants. By her he had three sons and two daughters, and it is their names and what became of them that I wish to know. I have reason to think they settled in London, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and perhaps also at Sunbury, but am not certain.—E. A. FRY, 172, Edmund St., Birmingham.

Replies.

KENTISH TOWN, ANOTHER NAME FOR ST. PANCRAS (p. 30).—In a suit in the Exchequer, in 3 Charles I., the defendant, John Elborrow, clerk, is called "vicar of the parish church of St. Pancras *alias* Kentish Toun"; the suit is as to tithes.—J.B.

LEADEN BULLÆ (p. 30).—In Mr. Gough's reply (p. 82) on this subject, reference is made to the Court of *Hasting*, which should, of course, read Court of *Husting*; two lines lower, "not" is printed for "but." By a regretted error, Mr. Gough did not see a proof of his reply.—ED.

THE THRALE FAMILY (p. 69).—Mr. Clarkson speaks of the Salusbury family as connected with Llewenny (or Lleweny), but that was before the time of Henry III. Mrs. Thrale was the daughter of John Salusbury, Esq., of Boduan or Bodvean Hall, a romantic spot in a glen on the slopes of Carn Boduan, at least a mile nearer Nevin than Bodvel. But from Mrs. Thrale's time, up

to a recent date, the seat of the Salusburys was Bryn Bella, near St. Asaph, a mansion built by Sir R. Clough, the partner of Sir Thomas Gresham, in 1567, in which Mrs. Thrle, before she became Mrs. Piozzi, was visited by Dr. Johnson. I know the house well, for it was for some years in the occupation of an uncle (namesake) of mine, and I remember seeing portraits of some of the Salusburys, including one of Mrs. Piozzi, in it. My uncle rented it from the Rev. George Augustus Salusbury, eldest son of Sir John Salusbury Piozzi-Salusbury, and I believe he had to leave through the owner, who was the rector of Westbury, Shrewsbury, requiring it for his own residence. He still resides there, or has done, until very lately. The old name of the estate was Bachygraig.—JOHN HOPKINSON, St. Albans.

COL. SIDNEY GODOLPHIN AND HIS TOWN HOUSE (p. 76).—In "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis," by G. C. Boase and W. P. Courtney, Lond. 1874, Vol. I., p. 182, Capt. Sidney Godolphin (son of John Godolphin, L.L.D.), Governor of Scilly and Auditor of Wales, is stated to have died 23rd Sept., 1732, aged 81, and to be buried at Thames Ditton.—BLANCHE SHADWELL, Trewollack, Bodmin.

The MSS. of Earl Cowper (His. MSS. Comm. Report, vol. ii., pp. 373-379) inform us that Sidney, first Earl Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of England, and Charles Godolphin, his brother, both had houses in St. James's Place. The letters here referred to contain amusing allusions to the hasty temper of Charles Godolphin's wife.—ED.

BUTTERFLY ORCHIS (p. 76).—This rare orchid (*Habenaria* or *Platanthera bifolia**) occurs in Hertfordshire, but only in the north-west of the county. The localities for it are given on pp. 405 and 508 of Pryor's "Flora of Hertfordshire," published in 1887 by the Hertfordshire Natural History Society, and in the herbarium of this Society there is a specimen of it which was collected near Tring in 1841. The species also occurs in all the adjoining counties, namely, Cambs, Beds, Bucks, Middlesex, and Essex.—JOHN HOPKINSON, St. Albans.

If Mr. Myddelton will refer to "The Flora of Hertfordshire," published by the Herts Natural History Society in 1887 (London: Gurney and Jackson), he will find a great number of localities

* *Platanthera* has priority and is the name adopted by Pryor. *Habenaria* is also indexed in his Flora and given as a synonym.

given for this plant. It is not uncommon in our Hertfordshire woodlands. I find I have specimens in my herbarium from wood near Redbourn, wood near Luton, and Bricket Wood. Both this plant and the Bird's Nest Orchis used to be fairly plentiful in the latter locality, but since the advent of the crowds of London trippers during the last few years I fear it has disappeared. At any rate, I have not seen either plant in that locality of late, though I am often there.—A. E. GIBBS, St. Albans.

STOCKS AT HADLEY (p. 77).—The Rev. Frederick Charles Cass, M.A., rector of Monken Hadley, wrote a history of his parish for the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, in which he has given extracts from the Vestry books. Among others, I find the following :—"Sunday, 8th July, 1787. At a vestry held in the parish church, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of carrying into effect the laws made against the profanation of the Sabbath, resolved that the Churchwardens do immediately direct Stocks to be erected on or near the spot where they formerly stood, and that two pair of iron hand-cuffs be provided and given in care of the constable." The reverend gentleman also sent to "Notes and Queries" of March 29th, 1890, this communication :—"I can perfectly well remember that in my early days the stocks were standing in the middle of the little village of East Barnet, in Hertfordshire. Nay, more, a portion of the stocks was to be seen quite recently, and may still be seen on Hadley Green, in this parish. They were renewed by an order of vestry towards the close of the last century. It is not many years since an old parishioner, now deceased, told me that he remembered seeing a man in the pillory near the obelisk commemorative of the battle of Barnet, and that some of his connexions still inhabited the neighbourhood." The above are the only references to the "Stocks at Hadley" with which I am acquainted.—EVERARD HOME COLEMAN, 71, Brecknock-road.

POP-LADY BUNS (p. 77).—The question of the origin of the custom of eating these on New Year's Day was asked in the columns of a local paper as far back as March, 1866, but was not answered. The writer then described these cakes as bearing a sweet though rude resemblance to the human form, currants being stuck in to represent mouth, nose and staring eyes! It is said that the custom arose from a desire to perpetuate the saintly memory of two good

women who were full of good works and alms deeds, whose name was Pope, and who lived on Holywell Hill. Others think that it was a Popish custom, as some of the Popes had something to do with it, and that the name is from the ginger-bread effigies of Pope Joan, who was supposed to be interested in St. Albans. These are all the notes I have about it, and I also should be glad, with Mrs. Lloyd, of further elucidation of the subject.—R. T. ANDREWS, 25, Castle Street, Hertford.

The idea of commemorating sacred festivals with cakes or buns is not confined to St. Albans. At Kidderminster, on New Year's Day, "Blessing Cakes" are distributed by the heads of families to their children and grandchildren. There is a certain similarity in these cakes to the Pop-Lady Buns of St. Albans: they are oval and bear seven indentations, in each of which used to be placed a currant, these seven indentations being, it is said, emblematic of the seven-fold gift or blessing of the Holy Spirit which, it was desired by the donor, should be bestowed on the recipient. No doubt the Pop-Lady Buns have also a pious origin, though what that is, or what the derivation of the name, I cannot say.—R. L. HOWARD, St. Albans.

CANONS, STANMORE (p. 79).—There is an engraved "View of the east front of Canons in Middlesex, the seat of James, Duke of Chandos, built in 1720; drawn by John Price, architect, H. Hulsbergh, sculpsit. A whole sheet print, reprinted from the original plan by Richard Clark, London, 1836." For reference to works descriptive of Canons and its history see "Notes and Queries," 4th s. v., 175, 247.—EVERARD HOME COLEMAN, 71, Brecknock Road.

I have in my possession a view of the above mansion, pasted into a volume of miscellaneous old prints. The print itself is a front elevation, $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $8\frac{1}{2}$ in height, the top of the building being surmounted, towards the centre, with six singular-looking statues. The inscription on the plate is "CANNONS in the county of Middlesex, one of the Seats of His Grace, JAMES Duke of Chandos, &c. Is most humbly dedicated by His Grace's most obedient humble servant, Joseph Smith, 1731." Surrounding the dedication is the Chandos coat of arms with its motto, "Maintien le Droit."—WM. WALKER.

It is said that no painting of Canons, as it was in its glory, is known to exist, nor is any engraving to be found in the British Museum, though there are two elevations of its principal front in the King's Library, dated 1721 and 1730, and engraved by Hulsbergh. In Walford's "Greater London," on page 291 of Vol. I., is a copy of one of the engravings.*—J. DENISON JORDAN.

FIELD, AN ENGINEER (p. 79).—This might possibly be Feilde, after whom Feilde's Weir on the Lea is named. Brindley was the Duke of Bridgewater's (not Earl of Bridgewater's) engineer, and it is possible that Field or Feilde may be mentioned in Brindley's life, in Smiles' "Lives of the Engineers." He is not mentioned in the abridged edition.—JOHN HOPKINSON, St. Albans.

MILLETT, OF HAYES AND GREENFORD (p. 79).—A licence issued from the Bishop of London's registry, 12th Jan., 1585-6, for the marriage of Robert Myllett, yeoman, and Margaret Thorneton, spinster, of Grenforde, co. Middlesex, dau. of Jerome Thorneton, late of same, yeoman, deceased. (Harl. Soc. Publ.) He might have been the father of Elizabeth Pury.—W. H. L. SHADWELL, Trewollack, Bodmin.

[An interesting article on the Millett Family by Mr. Ethert Brand is held over for want of space.—ED.]

BURIAL GARLAND IN ST. ALBANS ABBEY (p. 80).—I presume the example at St. Albans is of the same class as those we have in the church of Theydon Mount, Essex, constructed of wooden hoops covered with artificial flowers and having paper gloves or mittens suspended within. For an account of these interesting relics see "Essex Naturalist," 1892, page 100, wherein I quote from the Antiquarian Repertory (1784), Washington Irving's Sketch Book, and other works; also see page 105 of same publication, and "Notes and Queries," 7th s. viii., p. 293 (1889). At the last reference much information will be found. It would be interesting to learn when the use of these garlands began and ended; apparently no very ancient reference to them exists, but as examples are recorded in Essex, Herts, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, their use must have extended somewhat widely.—I. C. GOULD, Loughton.

* Mr. Ethert Brand writes that this engraving is the elevation of the south front.

Portrait of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.

BY F. M. O'DONOGHUE, F.S.A.



THE accompanying portrait of Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, who by her physical charms, her genius for political intrigue, and her imperious and vindictive temper has gained a celebrity hardly less than that of her illustrious husband, is one of the numerous representations of her that came from the easel of Sir Godfrey Kneller. It is reproduced from a mezzotint plate executed by his favourite engraver, John Smith, in 1705, from a picture painted in the same year. The present resting place of the original has not been ascertained; it does not correspond with the description of any at Blenheim or Althorp. Although the Duchess, when she sat for the portrait, had reached the mature age of 45, it is one of the most pleasing representations of her, showing well the beautiful turn of the head which was her most notable characteristic.

The Duchess of Marlborough was intimately connected with the county of Hertford. She was born and brought up at Sandridge, near St. Albans, the seat of her father, Richard Jennings, and after her marriage her husband purchased the shares of her sisters in that and certain other property, including some in the town of St. Albans, on which he built a mansion called Holywell House, where the Duchess subsequently spent much of her time. At her death the estate passed to the Spencer family, and the house was pulled down in 1837.

The signature, of which a facsimile is given below the reproduction, is taken from a letter in the Stowe collection in the British Museum, dated at Bath, July 14th, 1716, and addressed to "Mr. Craggs, at the General Post Office in Lumber (*sic*) Street, London," informing him that the Duke had reached Bath, had taken two glasses of "Bath watters," and was better than could be expected after so long a journey.

The Finchley Charities.

BY HENRY R. PLOMER.



THE Church of St. Mary, Finchley, is fortunate in possessing some of the oldest charities to be met with anywhere in the neighbourhood of London.

Two of these are known as Robert Warren's First and Second "Gifts," and a third as "Sanny's Gift," and they were established at the latter end of the fifteenth century.

Whether these bequests to the poor inhabitants of Finchley have come down to the present day without spoilation, I am unable to say, but I lately came across a document amongst the Chancery Proceedings at the Record Office, which proves that two hundred years after their foundation a serious dispute had arisen about them. Unfortunately it is only one of a series, the remainder of which are either lost altogether, or having been separated from this, are not easily to be found, so that there is nothing to tell us how the dispute arose or how the matter was finally settled. But apart from its value as a legal document, an account of this record will, I believe, prove of great interest to all readers of the *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*, for it not only recites at length the terms of Robert Warren's Gift, but mentions other charity land in Finchley and the names of the various feoffees and tenants and is thus a valuable record of the inhabitants at various times, and of the field names round about this neighbourhood. To give the document in full with all its formal legal phrases would take up too much space, so I will therefore only give the substance of it, quoting *verbatim* the most important parts.

The document is headed :—

The further answer of John Nicholl, John Hall, John Sutton, John Francklin, Edward Cooke, and William Johnson, six of the defendants to the Bill of Complaint of Sir Robert Sawyer, *knt.*, His Majestie's Attorney General, at the relation and at the instance of William Hyde, Rees Gwynne, and Ralph Bradshaw, on the behalf of themselves and others, inhabitants and landowners of and within the parish of Finchley in the county of Middlesex.

These defendants refer to a previous answer they have already made, and they go on to recite an indenture,

made on the 20th March 4. Hen 7th (1488-9). between Robert Warren of Finchley and Robert Sanny of Finchley yeoman, John Pratt of the same yeoman, Thomas Sanny the elder, yeoman, Thomas Sanny the younger, husbandman, William Sheppard of East End Finchley, husbandman, Richard Hayne, husbandman, Robert Osbourne, husbandman, John Goldston, carpenter, and William Sandy husbandman,

in which the latter are made feoffees of the rents and profits accruing from a croft of land lying between the land late of

Thomas Mersh, on the part of the North and South, the one head thereof abutting upon the King's highway leading from the church of Finchley unto the North End of Finchley, towards the East, and the other head thereof abutting upon the river called Braynte towards the West,

all which rents and profits, remaining after all legal claims thereon are satisfied, are to be devoted to

buying ornaments or other necessary things for the use of the Parish Church aforesaid, for the reparation of the same, and of the fowle and feeble highways, and in other deeds of charity, for the health of the soul of the said Robert Warren and of Mary his wife, their children and all their benefactors, and all Christian souls.

It is further enacted in the same deed that in the event of all the feoffees except five or six, dying, the remainder were to enfeoff twelve or more persons "of sad and discreate demeanour," to carry out the terms of the deed.

The defendants next go on to say that Robert Warren, by a deed dated 12 Mar. 4 Hen. 7 (1488-9), also left a messuage with a garden, situated

between the lands of William Asen on the East, and the lands of William Mersh on the West, and the land of Katherine Hastings widow, Lady Hastings, on the North, and the Kings highway leading from the Church of Finchley into Hendon, on the South,

the profits from which, after all lawful disbursements were made, were to be distributed amongst the poor and needy of the parish, at the parish church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

They further say that this messuage and garden have been particularly specified in their previous answer, and that they know of no other conveyances, nor can they make discovery of any other original wills or settlements, other than the deed they have recited. All they can do is to set out the several parcels of land

in Finchley which are enfeoffed for charitable purposes at that date, viz., 1683. Here is their statement :—

One messuage or tenement with the barns, stables, edifices, orchards, garden and backside, etc., with one croft of land adjoyning called "Four Riders" and one other croft of land called "Stakfield" alias "Stockfield" situated at the East End of Finchley, sometime in the occupation of Thomas Worly, and since in that of John Ruslin and late in the occupation of Richard Sanny late of Finchley, and now in the occupation of Mary Sanny his widow, or of her assign or assigns, containing by estimation seven acres more or less abutting northward upon the land of Edward Green and now of Thomas Dauson, eastward upon the land sometime of John Keggs, since of Ralph Bradshaw, and North East upon the land sometime of John Nicoll of East End and now of Richard Hyde. And also all those four crofts of land, etc., called Poyntells crofts, divided into two several parcels, which together contain by estimation eight acres, sometime in the tenure and occupation of Mark Wallbancke and since in that of Edmund Cooke the Elder and late in the occupation of Elizabeth Sutton and now in the occupation of Edmund Cooke the younger, situate between the lands sometime of George Eldridge and since of William Nicholl and afterwards of William Shambrooke and now of Bryan Ayliffe citizen of London, southward, and the lands sometime of Robert Hyne and afterwards of William Ralph and since of Elizabeth Sutton widow and now of Richard Sutton, called Gibs northward, and the wood called Finchley Wood Eastward, and the land called Bulls Lane leading to Hendon westward. And also all those four small houses, erected and built for the habitation of poore folkes with gardens thereunto belonging in and upon one parcel of ground containing by estimation half an acre part of the Poyntells aforesaid. And also all that other messuage with a garden, sometime in the occupation of William Preston, since in that of William Ralph, and George Noble, and now or late in the occupation of Jane Taylor at Church End in Finchley, between the land sometime of William Asme and afterwards of Cu . . . cy. and late of Thomas Noble on the East part, and the land of Jane Scudamore widow, and afterwards of John Noble senior, and late of John Noble his son, on the west, and the land sometime of Dame Katherine Hastings widow, and now of Mary Nicholl widow on the North, and the Kings highway leading from Finchley Church to Hendon on the South.

And also a tenement with a garden, orchard, field and meadow thereunto adjoyning comonly called by the name of Rye Field *alias* Burkey Field, with a Barne, stable and other edifices situated lying and being in the Neither Street in Finchley, which field was formerly called Croft, and since severed and divided into three several parcels sometime in the tenure of one Jeremy Littleboy, etc., since in the tenure of Henry Chilman, etc., and now in the occupation of John Nicholl and which contained altogether by estimation, eleven acres, more or less, one head thereof abutting upon the river called Brent Brook toward the West, and Eastward upon the King's highway called Neither Street which leadeth from the church of Finchley unto

the North End of Finchley. And also all that messuage commonly called the Church House, with a garden thereunto adjoining situate lying and being in the Churchyard of the said Parish Church of Finchley aforesaid abutting towards the lane called Ballards Lane South and East and the field called Little Churchfield North and West, and all that other messuage or tenement called the Clarks Howse with a garden abutting towards the lane called Ballards Lane South and East, and on the Churchyard on the North. And all those little Groves and Hedge Rows lying and being in Finchley aforesaid adjoining and belonging to the Premises, and which have been and are accounted and deemed as part of the Premises.

And these Defendants say that one William Draper hath a lease of one of the tenements aforesaid dated the 28th Octr. 1674, for 21 years from last Michaelmas at a rent of 20/- per annum. Another lease made 4th Decr. 1682 to Agnes Haddock, of the Church House for 21 years at £7 a year.

Another lease dated 1682 of the messuage and eleven acres of land before mentioned, late in possession of Edward Rolph, to John Nicholl for 21 years at a rent of £18 per annum.

Another lease to Samuel Vane, parish clerk of Finchley, dated 4th Decr. 1682 of the lands aforementioned called Poyntells, for one and twenty years at a yearly rent of £12.

These are all the leases they (the defendants) know of.

This is in substance, the document in the Record Office. Robert Sanny's "Gift" is memorialised by a brass plate in the church, and the extract from his will there given reads, curiously enough, almost word for word, like the indenture of Robert Warren, especially as regards the appointment of feoffees. Is it possible that Robert Sanny gave to the church what already belonged to it, and that his gift formed a portion of that originally left by Robert Warren?

By the kindness of Mr. J. T. Paterson, of Messrs. Paterson, Sons & Candler, of 26, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, the trustees to the Finchley Charities, I have been favoured with the following note respecting the suit to which the above document relates, and my warmest thanks are due to that gentleman for the trouble he has taken to answer my enquiries:—

Some further regulation was made by a decree of the Court of Chancery dated the 15th Novr. 1684 in a suit instituted by certain inhabitants of Finchley against the then Trustees complaining of a misapplication of the trust funds, whereby after dismissing the bill with costs, it was ordered, that for the future, when occasion should be to nominate new feoffees, after the same should be nominated pursuant to the feoffment aforesaid, the names thereof should be shewn to the three next justices of the peace, who should approve of them, or change

such of them as they should think fit, and that the said three next justices should yearly, for the future audit the feoffees' accounts to prevent complaints of private interest men.

There is not much doubt from this, that though non-suited, the plaintiffs had good ground for complaint. There had evidently been some misappropriation of funds and perhaps appropriation of lands belonging to the charities. But justice was very badly administered at that time, the law seldom went against the rich man, and this little matter of submitting the names to the "three next justices of the peace" admits that all was not right, though the remedy suggested was hardly the one to meet the case, as most probably the three next justices, or at least two of them, would be men of position in the parish, and probably trustees of the funds.

The Accounts of St. Albans Grammar School.

(Continued from p. 42.)

BY THE REV. FRANK WILLCOX, M.A., HEAD MASTER.



ADOPTING the same plan as in the last paper, the following appear to be the most interesting and important entries in the accounts from 1626—1635. It should be mentioned that in the course of this period the school was visited by Charles I., when speeches of welcome were delivered by three of the scholars: Thomas Bailey, Robert Robotham, and Thomas Manley (Gibbs' History of St. Albans Grammar School, p. 35).

1624-1626. "Also there is remayninge in the custodye of Mr. John Harmar, schoolmaster of the said free school, these bookes hereafter mentioned, videlt, Homer, Demosthenes, Plato, his workes in two volumes, Scapulae Lexicon 4to, Nizolius (vetus et laceratus), Plinius de historia naturali, a Greek Lexicon called Cornucopia, two books called

'Opus aureum,' Cooper's dictionary (*vetus et lacer*), Erasmus adagies, Textor Epithetons, an historicall and poetick dictionary, Tullies works in two volumes.

There is also remayninge in the school, a standinge deske, two square tables, an yron cradle to make fyre for the schollers."

1626-1627. "Paid unto Nathaniell Partridge for taking asunder and carrying away into the church the mould in the school white wherein the lead was cast for the church."

1627-1629. "Item paid for Mr. Harmar for printing of the prayers anew, *vs.*"

"Item paid to John Wawman for horse hire when Mr. Harmar went to look for an usher, *xiiid.*"

1629-1630. "Item paid at the taverne for wyne when the gentlemen mett about jotting downe the method of teaching of the schollers, *iiis. ivd.*"

"Item paid for entring the order into the court booke and into the booke of orders of the schoole, and for *xii. coppies of the orders, xiis.*"

1631-1632. "Item bestowed in wyne upon Mr. Woolley at his goeing awaye (Mr. Mayor being then present), *xxid.*"

"Payments to Mr. John Robotham, lord of the manor of Newland Squillers, for a fine upon the admittance of Mr. Leonard Woolley, and also for a fine upon the admittance of Mr. Robert Ivory."

"Item given to the crier of the courte, *xiiid.*"

"Item paid to Mr. Ellis, steward of the said courte, for takeinge of Mr. Leonard Woolley's surrender, *xxiis. xid.*"

"Item paid for a box to put the writings of the school lands in, *vid.*"

1632-1633. "Item paid to Peirce Tomson and Walter Cowley, churchwardens of the church of St. Albans in the countie of Herts, for certaine lead borrowed of the churchwardens by Mr. Robert Skelton and Mr. William Humfrey, formerlie governors of the saide schoole, for the use of the saide schoole, the some of *xxxivs. viiid.*"

1633-1634. "Imprimis spent upon the visitors of the school and upon Mr. John Harmar, schoolmaster, and Mr. Richard

Goddard, usher of the same schoole, a little before Christmas 1633, when the schollers broke up schoole, in wyne the some of iis. iiid."

"Item spent upon the visitors' wyen and others when they came to visite the schoole the xvii. of May, 1634, iis."

1634-1635. "Item spent at Thomas Brigge, the vintner, when Mr. Plumbtree was chosen the schoolmaster of the free school by and with the consent of the company, ivs.

During the period dealt with by the present extracts (1626-1635) the following appear as:—

Governors.—Raphe Pemberton, John Sanders (deceased since appointment); John Oxton, Richard Ruthe; Raphe Pollard, William Newe; William Humfrey, Robert Ivorie; Robert Skelton, Raphe Pemberton; Raphe Pemberton, Robert Skelton (deceased since appointment); Richard Ruth, Henry Gape; Raphe Pollard, William Newe; Edward Eames, Thomas Oxton.

Vintners.—Antonie Siliocke, William Hinxman, Mr. Barnes, Maria Hinxman, John Medley, William Nelson, by the hand of John Medley (King's Armes) Gilbert Siliocke (the Boare Tavern), Richard Ashton and Sara his wife.

Tenants of "Bullams."—Mr. Wells, Thomas Knowlton (1626-1627); Thomas Knowlton (1627-1629); Edward Seabrooke, Thomas Knowlton (1629-1631); Mr. William New, Thomas Knowlton, Edward Seabrook (1631-1632); Thomas Knowlton, Edward Seabrook (1632-1635).

Tenants of Platt's House.—Henry Woodman (1627-1629); Henry Martyn (1629-1635).

Schoolmasters.—Mr. John Westerman (1624-1626), Mr. John Harmar (1626-1635), Mr. Plumbtree (1635).

Ushers.—Mr. Marryott (1624-1626), Mr. Downes (1626-1629), Mr. Goddard (1629).

Scholars.—1626. Son of Joan Laurence, widowe, Son of Henry Martyn, Sons of Mr. Thomas Goodridge, Son of Henrie Thomas, Son of Blastus Godley, Son of Richard Streale, Bartholomew Fouke son of Antony Fouke, Son of Thomas Bates, Son of George Burwell (deceased), Robert Peartree,

"received of Mr. Robert Greenfeilde for the entrance of three Sons of Mr. Richard Cole of Salisburie pke in Shenley," two Sons of Mistress Dobson, a scholar named Elsby, two Sons of Mr. Humfrey Lowe, a Son of Mr. Robert Woolley of Harpesfeild Hall, Thomas Cowley son of Thomas Cowley, Son of Mr. Robert Storey; 1627-28-29, Nathaniell Hawtrell, Son of William Humfrey, Son of Elisha Axtell, Son of John Pricklove, John Handon, Henrie Smith, John Gladman, Robert Redding, Nathaniel Barwell, Roger and Robert Pemberton, Edward Ward, Edward Meadow, John Humfrey, John Hudson, John and Robert Halsey, Timothy Lane, Thomas Laurence, John Appowell, John Pemberton, John Howland, William Lawrence, John Burton, Joseph Harris, Richard Wilkes; received of Mr. Harmar for the entrance of thirteen scholars, boarders at Mr. Harmar's, Herbert Aston, John Aston, Thomas Manning, Randolph Manning, William Osborne, George Norton, Darling Norton, Nicholas Beale, Nicholas Browne, John Eason, John Bourne, James Bourne, Thomas Philpott; 1629, Henry Dixon, William Ayleward, Thomas Ayleward, James Ramridge, John Dobson, Brookes, Waterhouse, Shingler, 3 Tutties, 2 Hopes, Chambers, Pemberton, Philpott, Robert Grubbe; 1630, Francys Pemberton son of Raphe Pemberton, Waler Baldwyn, Addames, Robotham, Flindell, Walker, Woodcock, An. Jackson, Richard Ruthe, Raphe Gladman, James Jennings; 1631, John Miller, Richard Miller, Jeremy Burrall, Abraham Cowley*, Robert Crosfield, Job Gibson, John Gape, Nich. Cotchett, George Carpenter, Henry Samms, William Clayton, Abraham Spencer, William Wyseman, Charles Alcock, James Withers, George Davie, William Blythman, Barth. Baldwyn and John Jennyns; 1632, John Fynch, William Wilkes, Thomas Butler, Thomas Nash, John Thrale, Thomas Richards, Thomas Pitchford, Henry Powell, Roger Hunt, William Wolley, Nicholas Eggleston, William Mar. . . , Benjamin Dobson, Thomas Marston, John George, William George; 1633, Henry Jackson, Richard Wiseman, Abraham Dobson, John Bennet, Ambrose Bennet (sonnes in law of Mr. Alderman Wright of London), Richard Holland, John Marston, John Grubbe, William Tysdell; 1634, Henry Smith, James Turnor, Thomas Dickenson, Francis

* Is this the poet whose name appears somewhat later as a scholar at Westminster?

Campion, William Brintnall, Robert Hill, James Cotton, James Jobson, William Smith, Thomas Powell, Thomas Hill, William Flyndell, Hugh Rawlinson, Thomas Rawlinson, James Ashton, Henry Lawrence, Henry Burwell, William Seabrooke, Thomas Hoddesdon.

Tradesmen.—Babbe, Robert Fynch, Kenelme Burbury, Mr. William Newe, Fuller of St. Stephens, “for measuring the school lands,” Goodman Evans (plasterer). Nathaniell Partridge, Roger Pewe, Proctor, Richard Covington, John Benthams, Partridge (carpenter); “Item delivered unto Edward Goldston [and] also Fuller, carpenter, certain wood to mend the pettie schoole with;” Robert Greenfield (for “nayles”) William Nichols (“for mending the waynscote”), “to the Coller-maker for [the] schoole bell.”

Two Briefs for Repairing the Abbey Church of St. Albans.

(PART II).

BY A. E. GIBBS, F.L.S.



THE mention of the holding of the Michaelmas Term at St. Albans in 1594, during an epidemic in London, is very interesting. Reference to my “Corporation Records of St. Albans” will show that a levy was made upon the inhabitants to defray the expenses of fitting up the church for the purpose. The money was not collected, however, without a good deal of difficulty and delay, and an order had to be made that defaulters should be fined 20s., or in default be committed to the Borough Counter, a penalty which one of the principal inhabitants actually suffered.

The other Brief, which, as I shall show, belongs to the first quarter of the last century, throws important light on the general condition of the fabric of the church at the time; it reads:—

“That the Parish Church of St. Alban, commonly called the Abbey Church, is a beautiful, large and ancient fabrick (being in length from East to West 600 feet, and from North to South 180

feet), built by Offa, King of the Mercians, above nine hundred years since, and adorn'd in every part wth curious work of different kinds; that the s^d church at the Dissolution of Monasterys was (in order to preserve so venerable a Building) purchased by the Inhabitants, and afterwards by King Edward the 6th made Parochiall, and hath ever since been repaired by the Parishioners according to the best of their abilitys, notwithstanding they have been for many years past burthened wth a numerous poor, for whose maintenance they have continually raised four shillings, and frequently five shillings, in the pound, altho' they have little land belonging to y^e s^d Borough; and the Inhabitants in a great measure depend upon the uncertainty of a Markett & Road trade for their chief support; that the late Rector of the s^d Parish, who held another Living in the County of Hertford together wth the rectory of St Alban, out of a just regard for y^e s^d church, & to keep up so noble a fabrick in a substantial manner, constantly allowed fourty pounds a year towards the repair of the same, of w^{ch} annuall assistance by his death they are deprived; that by the great storm of wind w^{ch} hapned in the year of our Lord 1703 ⁽¹⁾ the South window was blown down, and much damage done to y^e s^d church. But the s^d window was new built, and the whole repaired at the charge of the Inhabitants w^{ch} amounted to a great sum (they having laid out in the repair of the s^d Church within few years last past the sum of 2965*l.*). But notwithstanding their constant care and expense theer now appears a very great crack quite through to the bottom of y^e South wall, the North wall is gone 18 Inches from y^e upright wth many cracks & flaws, & the timber of y^e Roof greatly decay'd, and the whole is, by length of time & want of large repairs, in so dangerous a condition that the s^d Church must become useless & y^e Inhabitants be deprived of a convenient place to assemble in for the worship of Almighty God, unless assisted by the charitable Alms, Benevolence & Contributions of our Loving Subjects:

That the Truth of the premises hath been made appear—the charge of repairing the same, upon moderate computation, amounts to y^e sum of 5775*l.* & upwards, and you the respective church-wardens and chapel-wardens of y^e several Parishes, together wth the Min^r or some of the Substantial Inhabitants of y^e several & respective

(1) The great storm that blew down the Eddystone Lighthouse.

Parishes accompanying you, are also hereby required to go from House to House in all Citys, Boroughs, Corporations, Sea Ports & Market Towns throughout England, Wales, & Berwick upon Tweed.

And we do by these presents nominate, constitute & appoint
 the Rt Honble W^m L^d Visc. Grimston
 the Rt Rd F. in God John L^d Bp. London
 Sr Henry Pinner
 Sr Robt Raymond
 the Revd Dr H. Hinchman
 the Revd D. G. Paul
 Philip Stubbs, Archdeacon of St Albans
 Tho. How, Recorder of S Albans
 John Fothergill, Clerk
 Tho. Arris
 Mol. Robinson
 Jac. Wittewrong
 Joshua Pembroke
 W^m Briscoe
 W^m Carr
 Christopher Pack M.D.

} Esqrs

Trustees & Receivers of the Charity to be collected by vertue of these presents, wth power to them, or any 5 or more of them to give deputations to such Collectors as shall be chosen by the Petitioners or y^e major part of them. And the s^d Trustees & Receivers, or any 5 or more of them, are to make & sign all necessary orders for the due and regular collection of this Brief & advancem^t of y^e s^d Charity, & to see that the Monys when collected be effectually applied for the purpose afores^d."

A careful examination of the signatures enables us to fix the date of this Brief as being between 1721 and 1725. The following notes will show how this conclusion is arrived at:—The Right Honble. William Viscount Grimston was son of Sir William Luckyn, Bart. He took the surname of Grimston and was created a Viscount in 1719; died 1756. Sir Robert Raymond, of Langleybury, was High Steward of St. Albans in 1722; he rose to be Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Philip Stubbs was Archdeacon of St. Albans from 1715 to 1738. Thomes How was Recorder of St. Albans from 1721 to 1725. John Fothergill was probably the man who was Vicar of St. Stephens and Master of

the Free Grammar School from 1695 to 1728; he had a son of the same name. Thomas Arris, M.D., was Member of Parliament for St. Albans from 1661 to 1679; he was buried at St. Peters. William Carr was elected an Alderman Feb. 14th, 1718; chosen Mayor 1721; died during his second mayoralty, 1733. The Rector at this time was John Cole, who held the living from 1713 to 1754; he succeeded John Cole, senr., who was also Rector of Much Munden, Herts.

Vanishing Landmarks— London, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire.

Continued from p. 103.

Austin Friars.—The Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, having bought the freehold, will rebuild Nos. 6½, 10 and 11. Nos. 10 and 11, erected in 1704, present good examples of the domestic style of that period, which in our day has, as a leading architectural journal happily observes, a good deal of the "Mary Ann" about it. The Society for Photographing Relics of London included in their now completed series details of the two houses. No. 10 has a fine spacious staircase, and the painted ceiling above the staircase is said to be the sole remaining instance after its kind in the city. No. 11 has a good carved doorway.

Bishopsgate Street Within.—Premises in course of erection for the Bank of Scotland (new head offices) replace Crosby Hall Chambers, whose design has been ascribed—on what authority we know not—to Inigo Jones. Opposite Jones's west door and porch of St. Helen's Church stood a house that claimed to have been built *temp.* Henry VIII; it has recently disappeared, together with the house Nos. 8-9, also attributed to Jones, in Great St. Helen's, commonly described as that of Alderman Sir John Lawrence, elected Lord Mayor in 1664. Two drawings are given in his book (1893) upon "London Signs and Inscriptions," by Mr. Philip Norman, who maintains that the initials and date "'L' over 'AI' 1646," on the bands of two of the pilasters, really referred to Adam, Sir John's uncle, and Adam's wife, Judith. Judith died in 1650; Adam survived her seven years. The christian name of Sir John's wife was Abigail. The house continued in the Lawrence family for many generations, and then passed to the Guises. We may here mention, too, the disappearance, some months ago, of the Skinners Company's almshouses, founded by Andrew Judd, and rebuilt in 1729, in Great St. Helens. In the back yard was a handsome leaden cistern, with raised ornamentation, including the Company's arms, and date "1733."

Turner's House, Chelsea.—According to a letter from Mrs. Haweis, in the *Times* of 24th Aug., this house and the adjoining one will be pulled down unless, indeed, a sum of £1,500 is forthcoming. The house stands close to the foot of new Battersea Bridge, near World's End Passage, facing the river, and is that in which Turner, under the pseudonym of "Booth," passed the closing years of his life and died on 18th Dec., 1851. The iron railing was set up on the roof for him, that he might there sketch the landscape, in its varying aspects, up and down the Thames. The two houses have front gardens, which now stand at a level below that of the road.

College Hill, Upper Thames Street.—The Mercers' Company propose to sell, on a building lease, their school-house site, adjoining St. Michael's, Paternoster Royal, church. The school-house was built there in 1807-8. The school itself is believed to be the most ancient of its kind in London, some saying it was founded at the same time that St. Thomas à Becket's sister founded the hospital of St. Thomas of Acon in Cheapside, which subsequently passed to the Company. The school has had many homes within the City, and has lately been removed to Barnard's Inn, Holborn, where some of the old chambers were taken down to make place for the new buildings. The quaint little Hall, however, is retained for a dinner hall. The Company bought the Inn in 1892. It narrowly escaped from the fire of 1780 ("No Popery" Riots), which consumed Langdale's distillery adjoining, the predecessor of the existing Black Swan distillery of Messrs. Anderson. St. Michael's Church, restored last year, has been enriched with much carved work, including the fine organ-case, formerly in All Hallows the Great, Upper Thames Street.

St. Giles-in-the-Fields.—The Belasyse monument, on the outside of the east wall of the parish church, is to be dismantled, being in a dangerous condition, but the stone bearing the inscription will be placed within the church. The monument, of stone and marble, was erected in 1736 by two daughters of the staunch royalist, John, Lord Belasyse, *ob.* 1689. The *Builder* has pointed out a fact generally overlooked—that this monument is different in its details from that which Hatton describes (1708) as standing within the chancel of the old church; the new church was opened in 1734. This later monument seems to have escaped the notice of commentators upon antiquities and memorials in London; it is now concealed by a hoarding. A faculty has been granted for its destruction.

Gray's Inn Road.—A new block has been erected to form a frontage of the Royal Free Hospital. They stand on the site of some buildings which had formed the stables of the City Light Horse Volunteers, as adapted for purposes of the executive staff, which, together with the barracks, had been taken for the Hospital in 1842. The Sussex wing, on the north side, was rebuilt in 1855, and in 1877-9 the south and east sides, thus leaving, until last year, the old stables only. The Hospital was founded in 1828 by Dr. Marsden, and until 1842 was carried on in Greville Street, Hatton Garden, being the first general hospital in the town to open its doors freely to the sick and suffering poor without letters of recommendation from governors—to use the

words of its president, Lord Dufferin and Ava. Moreover, it was the only general hospital in England which opened its doors to female medical students. In 1863 the governors bought the freehold from Lord Calthorpe for £5,265. It is worthy, perhaps, of mention that in F. Wheatley's picture, engraved by John and Joseph Boydell, of the soldiers firing on the "No Popery" rioters in Old Broad Street, on 7th June, 1780, the soldiers are the Light Horse Volunteers and the Military Foot Association.

Green Street, Leicester Square.—The last two houses on the north side, having been acquired by St. Martin's Vestry, for widening the thoroughfare, have been demolished; thus in the course of two or three years all that side of the street has gone. It is supposed to be named after the Green Mews of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, who built a town house at the north-eastern angle of the square. Next west of Leicester House stood Savile House; its site is now that of the Empire Theatre. In Green Street lived Robert Morison, the botanist, *ob.* 1683, and Woollett, the engraver, *ob.* 1785. The latter removed hither from Long's Court, at the street's west end, south side, a passage leading into St. Martin's Street and around the house occupied by Sir Isaac Newton and the Burneys. Orange Street, parallel with Green Street, is so called from some stables appertaining to the Royal Mews, finally pulled down in 1830 for Trafalgar Square. The National Gallery stands over the site of Green Mews. For the new National Portrait Gallery has been pulled down Hemming's Row, leading from Castle Street into St. Martin's Lane. On the Row's south side was the parish workhouse (of late years an Admiralty pattern depôt), built, we believe, over an old burial-ground of St. Martins-in-the-Fields. The Row was laid out in 1680; in some old maps it appears as "Dirty Lane."

Kew Bridge.—Built by Robert Tunstall in 1758, of eleven arches, the seven central arches being of wood. In 1782 Tunstall's son obtained leave of Parliament to construct the present one, of seven stone arches. "As far as architectural appearance goes," writes our authority, the *Builder*, 13th July, "the bridge is one of the most beautiful on the river," an opinion in which all men of taste and judgment will concur: "but it is melancholy to think that there is not the least chance of its being replaced by anything half as picturesque." The bridge has fallen into the hands of committees of the Middlesex and Surrey County Councils, for an agreement as to the share of the cost of re-building to be subscribed by each Council. The bridge is narrow, its arches are frequent: features that do not adapt it to purposes of bank-holiday traffic on land or water.

Great Ormond Street.—The new buildings of the London Homœopathic Hospital, opened in July, replace three houses, one of which was an early home of Lord Macaulay. We are authoritatively informed that in October, 1857, the hospital governors bought Nos. 50-2, on the street's north side and entered into possession the following year. The postal numbers for the hospital were subsequently abolished, and then the street was renumbered throughout, so that the Macaulays' house, No. 50 in their time, was that which stood at the

south-western corner of Powis Place, the present No. 50 being the Hospital of SS. John of Jerusalem and Elizabeth. Zachary Macaulay left Clapham for London in 1818: he lived for a while in Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, and removed, five years later, to Great Ormond Street, his son being then twenty-three years old. Lord Macaulay's Diary contains a touching account of a visit he paid in August, 1857, to this house, where his earlier literary work was written.

Staple Inn.—For the Patent Office new buildings, now being erected, has been pulled down No. 11, Staple Inn, on the south side of the inner court. Over the doorway was an inscription, "Reedificata Anno Domini 1699 Roberto Brown Gen. Principali." The block was the oldest remaining portion of the Inn (except the Holborn front) of which block No. 1 was burnt down in 1757; the other existing blocks were rebuilt at various times between 1699 and 1759. No. 11 contained the chambers occupied by Isaac Reed, whither George Stevens, the Shakespearean commentator, used to repair in the early morning to revise the proofs of his edition of the poet's works; and also, it is believed, those of Dr. Johnson, who removed thither on breaking up his home in Gough Square. On 23rd March, 1759, he writes to Lucy Porter at Lichfield: "I have this day moved my things, and you are now to direct to me at Staple Inn. . . . I am going to publish a little story book." The book was "Rasselas," published in the following month, and written, as he told Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the evenings of one week, to defray the expense of his mother's funeral, and to pay some little debts she had left. The story contains some passages clearly inspired by his own distress for her loss. In excavating for the new building was found in the winter of 1891-2, an unusually large collection of tobacco pipes, in excellent preservation, of late seventeenth and early eighteenth century date. They were dug up in a small vault beneath the floor of an underground cellar in the garden of a house in Took's Court, the house itself being the first erected on that spot after the Great Fire. An assortment of the pipes, some with bowls of unusual fashion, has been deposited in the Guildhall Museum, with a plan to show the cellar's exact position.

Whitehall.—The new buildings of the Royal United Service Institution occupy the site of the stables (formerly belonging to Dover House, opposite) which stood between the Banqueting Hall and Gwydir House, now the offices of the Charity Commission but at one time the home of the Reform Club. The *Builder* says: "Many of the fire-places have been brought from the old institution [Rothsay House] in Whitehall-yard, which was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh as a residence for himself. These are good specimens of their age." Rothsay House is marked for demolition at no distant date, having thus far survived its neighbours, Fife House and Little Fife House, with the Queen's Treasury and the Buttery of old Whitehall, that were pulled down for Whitehall Court. The house which Vanbrugh built, and wherein he died on 26th March, 1726, Swift satirised as resembling a goose-pie.



Reminiscences of Caddington.

BY JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

THE "note" about the natural history of Hertfordshire in the first number of this publication, page 34, has induced me to record a few trifles which are now fading from living memory; and first about the Hertfordshire pudding stone. Sir Charles Lyell, in his "Elements of Geology," thus speaks of kindred material: "When sandstone is coarse grained, it is usually called grit, or, if the fragments are for the most part angular, a breccia. If the grains are rounded, it becomes a conglomerate or pudding-stone, which may consist of one or many different kinds of rock. A conglomerate, therefore, is simply a gravel bound together by a natural cement."

How and by what process the Hertfordshire conglomerate became what is now to be seen is a geologist's question. It is found in lumps of considerable size, so compact that it may be sawn into slabs large enough to be made into table-tops, presenting much beauty of colour and evenness of texture in the sections of the component pebbles and sandy cement, and taking an exceedingly fine polish. It is correct to say it is as hard as flint, of which mineral it is, in fact, composed; it may be seen in many local gardens used in forming ornamental rock-work.

I now pass to the high table-land of the parish of Caddington, lying on the border line of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire in the region between Luton and Dunstable, where the counties curiously interlock, the parish being chiefly in Herts. I do not know that pudding-stone is found there *in situ*, but in the foundation of the parish church, about the north-west corner facing west, there is a large lump of this substance used by the old builders as a good durable material in commencing that part of the superstructure; it rests along with the adjacent masonry on the surface of the ground, and it is wider than the wall which it helps to support, projecting eastward and westward beyond the thickness of the wall. This I saw at the time of the restorative repairs to the church in 1875; it is now covered up and out of sight. Now

here comes in a curious matter of belief. The builder employed on the work, a well-known and trusted man at Dunstable, and old enough to talk and think sensibly, declared to me that the kind of stone in question *grows*, and that this particular mass had grown since it was used as a foundation stone, as proved by its projection both ways beyond the thickness of the wall. Nothing I could say about the absence of "vitality," or the impossibility of an isolated mass removed from all opportunity of growth by accretion of fresh material, could shake his belief that the mass had grown in size. Surely his opinion could not find support in his experience. It would be well to inquire if this be a popular belief in the county. Imagine for a moment the owner of a table of antique make, with a slab of polished pudding-stone for its top, witnessing its expansion and growth beyond the boundary constructed by the carpenter!

Caddington Church is but little altered by the restoration, which was of a very conservative nature, effected under the supervision of the late Mr. Ewan Christian on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The walls, of early construction, were very insecure in many places, especially those of the chancel; built as they were of flint rubble, cemented with a material hardly better than road mud, there was consequently much pulling down and rebuilding, without however departing from the original design. There are many early English features, later additions, inserted windows, and perhaps an enlarging of the aisles. The nave rises up into a clerestory; this gives considerable height to the wall above the fine chancel arch facing westward. From this wall a roughly-formed face of lath and plaster was removed, exposing serious wall cracks and a damaged distemper painting on the solid surface of the wall, representing not the customary "doom" or a kindred subject, but rather a sort of angel in a tunic and trousers with emblems of the gravediggers' employment on either side, and further on in each direction the faded, depicted outlines of an arcade enclosing extracts from the Commandments, in black-letter. Better than any further description is the foregoing facsimile of a photograph which the late Vicar, Rev. Thomas Prescott, caused to be taken before the entire destruction of the painting, which was inevitable in carrying out the repairs necessary for the safety of the chancel arch. The

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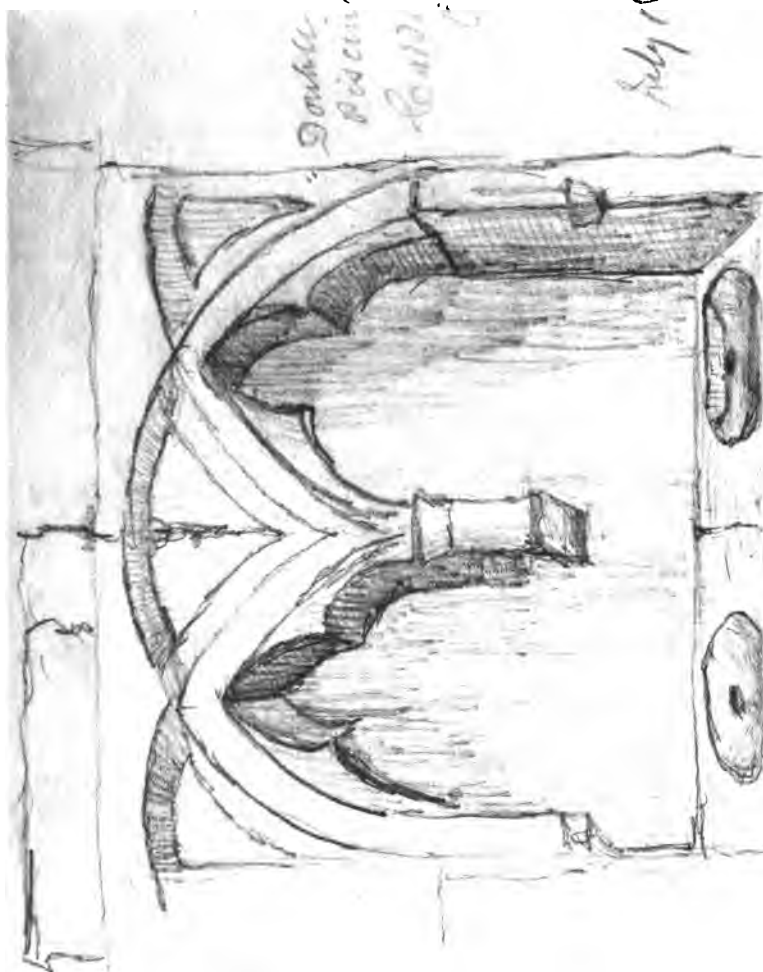
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Pillar

July 1875

foreground shows the point of that arch and a portion of the builder's scaffolding. The Dunstable builder passed several anxious days before he effected the needful reconstruction to save the arch from falling. The interior of the church was simple as regards decorative features ; in the spandrels of the nave arches were Scripture texts with borders uncouthly done in distemper ; whitewash was everywhere, but avoiding the last-named ornaments, which could not be preserved. The chancel was partly lined with wood panelling to the height of six or eight feet ; eastward of its termination were to be seen two graceful sedilia recessed in the south wall. On removing the panelling a third sedile was exposed westward of the other two, also a double piscina recessed within an arch, but all the projecting mouldings had been hacked away level with the wall to accommodate the flat panelling. I made a rough pencil sketch of the appearance of the latter, prior to the work of restoration (see illustration) ; indeed, the wall containing it required to be rebuilt. On looking for marks of any sort on these architectural features, I noticed in the third sedile, the lowest of the three, deeply scratched on the stone of the canopy on the inner curve of the arch, the name of a person as if done with his right hand while seated there. I made a rubbing of this, and it reads "Johes Louelych," but the man who was put to do the work, in spite of all caution, obliterated the name in scraping a new surface to the stone. Who was this Johannes Lovelych ? The parish registers do not contain the name. Was he a priest or a cleric of any rank ? I believe that the registers have been searched to discover him as well as any record of the building or early alteration of the church, but without result. The old key of the south door is still in existence at the vicarage, a rough specimen of iron work nine and a half inches long. The lock was enclosed in a thick long mass of oak timber, which disappeared among the builder's "rubbish." When the restoration was going on, many indications beneath the surface were found of an earlier building. The living is in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

One other discovery was made on removing the plastering of the inner surface of the eastward wall of the north aisle ; the recess and tracery of a so-called rose window was exposed just

below the slope of the roof. There was no trace of it to be seen on the outside face of the wall, and it is not easy to account for the existence of such a window in such a position where none is now required; perhaps a chapel formerly existed there. The window has been left *in situ*. A modern vestry now stands on the outside ground, entered through a modern doorway from the chancel; the priest's door in the opposite south wall is ancient. The plain east window of three lancet lights is a reproduction of the ancient one. All other windows of the church are the early ones carefully repaired in combination with what remained of the old mullions. There are a few mural tablets in the chancel, and an old iron helmet surmounted by a cock, the crest of the Coppin family, I believe, supported by a bracket from the wall. The credence table is a modern addition with an old stone support. There was a rood loft, long ago taken away, and a few brasses of no special interest are *in situ* in the floor pavement. The principal doorway to the church is Norman, but doubtless it is an old rebuilding of the ancient one; it was brought into view by the removal of a shabby porch, and repaired without any pulling down, in 1876. The sum of £2,628 was expended on the repairs of the church and its roof; the tower was not touched beyond repairing the doorway to the stairs. The present roof is ancient and of low pitch. The eastern face of the tower shows the stone outline for a high-pitched roof, technically a chase and weather course, but there is no evidence that such a roof really existed there.

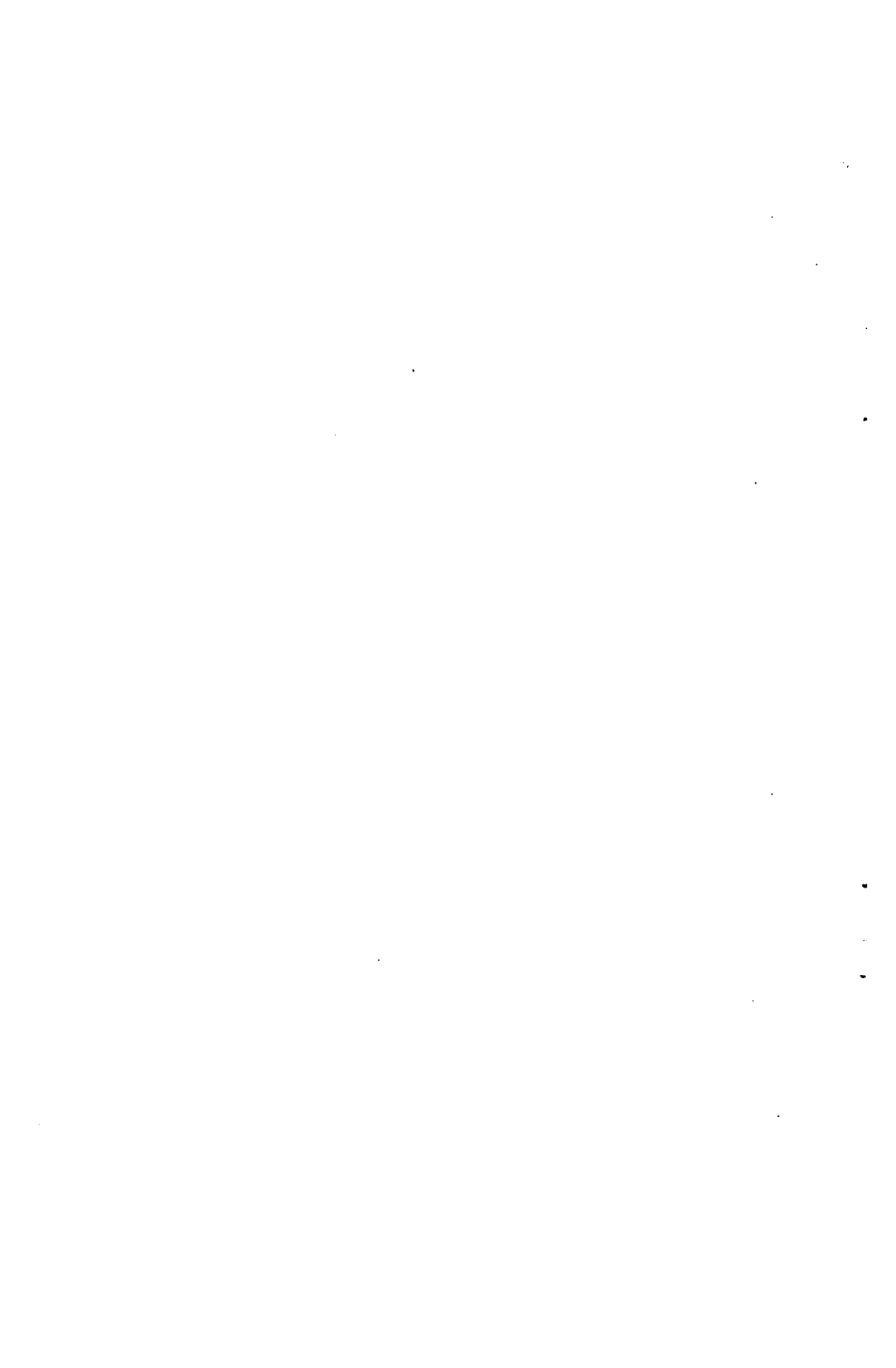
The date of the restoration is recorded on the window-cills within the church by chronograms, for which the late vicar and the present writer are responsible; they are now to be seen there, and long may they remain, but should destruction be their destiny here will be their record. This hexameter and pentameter verse at the middle window introduces the chronograms:—

Hæc ædes si vis quo restaurata sit anno
Discere, quicumque es, disce chronographicè.

ANNO. O CADDINGTONIENSES PII ECCLESIA VESTRA VOBIS
RESTA VRATA EST, GA VDETE.

HÆCCE ECCLESIA RESTA VRATA EST THO PRES COTTO VICARIO:
DNO DEO GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.





Translation :—

If you wish to learn in what year this church was restored, whoever thou art, learn it chronographically.

In this year, O good people of Caddington, your church was restored for you, rejoice ! (= 1876).

This church was restored, Thomas Prescott being the vicar. Glory to the Lord God in the highest. (= 1876).

The following quaint mediæval epigram in hexameter and pentameter verse was also cut on the cill of a northern window of the church :—

Mors Mortis Morti Mortem nisi Morte dedisset,
Non cecidissent Mors pallida regna tua.

Translations supplied by two different interpreters :—

Unless the Death of Death (Christ) had by His death given death to death, thy pale kingdom, O death, would not have been overcome.

*Unless by death the Death of death had dealt death's deadly blow,
Thou still hadst held, O vanquished death, thy livid realms below.*

Caddington has become celebrated by affording evidences of the enormous antiquity of the human race ; a great number of flint implements, the handiwork of primeval man, have been discovered in the brick-earth raised and used in the fields very near the church, and belong to a period calculated as between 100,000 and 300,000 years ago. The facts are recorded in a work "Man the primæval Savage," by Worthington G. Smith, London, 1894. The subject is too extensive for more than this reference to it. The discoveries extend from Caddington through the counties of Herts. and Middlesex to the river Thames eastward.

The Camden Society has issued two volumes containing brief references to Caddington, both being printed copies of manuscript records in the library of St. Paul's Cathedral, viz., "The Domesday of St. Paul's for the year MCCXXII.," issued in 1858, and "Visitation of Churches belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral in 1297 and 1458," issued in 1895. The latter one gives some information about the ornaments, vessels, and vestments belonging to Caddington church, but nothing to throw light on matters contained in this reminiscence.

*Natural History Notes for Middlesex
and Hertfordshire.*

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER.

BY A. E. GIBBS, F.L.S., F.E.S.



AS I sit by my study window and write these notes, the first autumnal tints are visible. The green leaves of the Virginian Creeper are margined with red, and the foliage of the Laburnum tree over the garden gate is growing yellow. The season of "mists and mellow fruitfulness" has been brought round once more by the onward circling of the year. We cannot stir from our homes without having impressed upon us the fact that "the summer is ended." The bright lilac-coloured stars of the Michaelmas Daisy, with its first cousins the Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, are conspicuous in the gardens, the hedges are loaded with the scarlet fruit of the dog rose and the hoary seed-bunches of the wild clematis, while the trees are becoming bright with the "blossoming of autumn"—their leaves are assuming those gorgeous tints of yellow, red, and brown which make the fall of the year so beautiful. As we pass beneath the branches, now fast becoming bare, and watch the continual showers of falling leaves, have we not often asked ourselves the question, "Why do they fall?" What is the process by which they are severed and mother earth is enabled to carry into her laboratory the dead and sear, and after subjecting them to the action of her wondrous chemistry, send them back again in the spring to build up, perchance the fresh green leaves of the very tree from which they fell? The fading and the falling of the leaf are the effects of two very different causes; it is their fall we have now to consider. Directly the leaf develops, the process which is to sever it from the stem commences. The separation is like the operation performed by a surgeon when he wishes to divide a bundle of vessels. By means of ligatures he closes the open ends of the veins and arteries and prevents the escape of the blood, and it is in like manner that nature goes to work. When the leaf appears in

Spring a contraction forms near the point where the leaf stalk is attached to the branch, and as Summer passes this gradually deepens, until the leaf is hanging as it were by a thread, and ultimately falls from the motion caused by the wind.

The early weeks of the coming quarter are indeed delightful with their wealth of fruit and autumn flowers. The gleaners are busy in the fields gathering up the ears of wheat which the kindly farmer leaves for them. It is to be feared that in these days of improved machinery their load is not such a heavy one as it was formerly. What little is left by the self-binder is picked up by the drag, and, besides, times are bad with the farmers and they cannot afford to spare much for the gleaners. The children busy themselves picking the juicy purple fruit of the bramble to sell in the neighbouring towns, but even their lot is not what it used to be. The fear of "the School Board Man" is before their eyes, and they cannot earn so many coppers as in days gone by to help keep the family pot boiling. When the field has been cleared then comes the plough to turn up the rich brown fragrant earth, and the rooks are busy picking the insects from the sods. Oh these October days, how bewitching they are! Sir Edwin Arnold calls the month "a bold brunette,"

radiant with mirth,
Who comes a-tripping over corn fields cropped;
Fruits and blown roses from her full arms dropped,
Carpet her feet along the gladdened earth.

But the beauty of autumn is only the beauty of decay. October gives place to dull damp November, and soon mother earth is in the power of the ice king. For

after laughter ever follows grief,
And Pleasure's sunshine brings its shadow Pain;
And even now begins the dreary time again,
The first dull patter of the first dead leaf.

Some of us have lately been indulging in the pleasures of "going-a-nutting," and provided the weather is fine, and permission has been obtained, nothing can be more enjoyable than an autumn day in the woods. The rich clusters on the hazel boughs are becoming embrowned at their tips, and betray their ripeness by slipping from the husks as soon as they are touched. The squirrel knows well the sweetness of a hazel nut kernel. He may frequently be seen at this time of the year in the woods and coppices, and when disturbed he runs to the nearest tree, climbs to

a bough, and sits cheekily staring and giving his tail an occasional wag of defiance until the intruder is out of sight. When nuts are scarce he will eat acorns and beech mast, but he is a little gormand and knows what is good and will have the nuts if he can get them.

If we examine the rough bark of the oak we shall possibly see in the crevices a number of empty nut shells firmly wedged in. A hole has been made in them and the kernel extracted very neatly. This has been done by the nuthatch. When sugaring for moths I frequently find these tell-tale nut shells left tightly fixed where the bird has placed them, and not unfrequently some more of them are scattered at the foot of the tree. The nuthatch is a provident bird, and when nuts are abundant in autumn makes provision against a rainy day by storing up a quantity of them in a hole in the earth or some other hiding place. When winter scarcity comes he fetches them out, and so saves himself from the pinch of hunger. If we listen quietly in the woods we may perhaps hear him tapping at his nut. Guided by the sound we may possibly catch sight of him standing, head downwards, over the nut, merrily "pegging away" until his labour is rewarded by the shell breaking, and the sweet kernel satisfies his appetite.

We shall find on cracking our nuts that squirrels and birds are not the only creatures that look upon them as luxuries. Snugly ensconced within the shell is often to be found a corpulent white grub, which, if left unharmed, would eventually turn into a hard-coated grayish-brown beetle, popularly called the nut weevil. Scientists give it a name longer than itself—*Balaninus nucum*. The egg is laid by the parent beetle in the young nut in the spring, and the little creature feeds on the kernel, and ultimately eats a hole through the shell and buries itself in the earth, where it pupates.

A short time back a friend kindly sent me a larva of the goat moth. This insect does great harm to many of our trees as it feeds upon the wood itself. The eggs are laid by the moth in crevices of the bark, and when hatched the larvæ bore holes into the tree, and drive tunnels in all directions. These grubs are three years before they are full fed, so the amount of damage they do can be scarcely conceived. When the time for pupating arrives, in the third autumn, they either change to chrysalises near the

entrance to their tunnel, or they leave the tree and wander about to find a convenient place to undergo the change. Two or three years ago about fifty of these large full-fed caterpillars were sent to me from Hitchin, where they had been caught wandering about in a small enclosed garden. I put them in biscuit tins with some sawdust, and there they pupated, giving me a fine series of moths the next year. These are, however, rather tiresome to keep in good condition, for they go "greasy," and are apt to damage the cabinet and other insects placed near them.

A few weeks ago I had a parcel sent to me by post containing a number of plants of that charming flower, *Parnassia palustris*. Its five creamy-white petals are delicately veined, and at the base of each is a scale-like green nectary, from which springs a number of filiform processes each surmounted by a yellow wax-like gland. These nectaries contain the sweet juices which tempt insects to visit the blossom. They are sometimes called honey glands, but this is not a good name for them, because the fluids they secrete are not honey until they have been taken away and elaborated by the bee, and therefore nectar is the more correct appellation. The flowers of *Parnassia* are, to use a botanical term, "solitary," that is to say, only one blossom is produced on a flower-stalk, as is the case in the primrose, violet, &c. Half-way up the angled stem is a heart-shaped leaf called a bract. These lovely plants were sent to me by a friend who was staying in Iona, where he found them growing plentifully in the bogs. I have planted them in peat and moss, and plunged the pots in water, and so far they are doing well. I hope they will keep on flowering until late in the autumn. I know several places in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire where *Parnassia* grows, but as the plant is not abundant it would not be wise to reveal the exact localities. I have no doubt it is also to be found in boggy places in Middlesex, but it is in the north of the country that it principally occurs. It is commonly called the Grass of Parnassus, but of course it is not a true grass. Being such a lovely blossom it was supposed to be a fitting companion to the Muses, and hence its generic name. It is very closely allied to the Sundews and the Venus Fly Trap, those extraordinary plants which can catch and digest insects and assimilate pieces of meat and other substances when placed in their leaves.

The Ivy is now beginning to open its bunches of greenish blossoms. Entomologists who have some old Ivy plants in their neighbourhood will be busy with the lantern and pill boxes catching the moths which come to feed upon the nectar which the flowers produce, and which has the same effect upon them as that of the Sallow blossoms in the spring. While they are feeding and disinclined to move they may easily be shaken into pill boxes. The Great Angle Shades, a beautiful though common moth, will be taken in plenty, though not in such good condition as a little earlier in the season. Lots of other things come to ivy, and among them some species which hybernate and appear in a rubbed condition at the Sallow early in the year. Some of our greatest rarities too are to be caught in this way.

Our Summer migrants are leaving us. The Swift will have disappeared before these notes are printed, and the other hirundines will soon bid us farewell. They will leave our shores now that the cold and cheerless weather is upon us, to seek more congenial quarters in sunny southern lands. The Swallow and Martin usually disappear about the middle of October, though if the weather is mild they may prolong their stay for nearly another month. Their places will be taken by Autumn Visitants, who leave their nesting quarters in more northerly latitudes to winter in England. The Fieldfare and Redwing appear in Hertfordshire and Middlesex towards the middle or end of September.

William Shakespere, of London.

IN 1561 William Shakespere, of London, brought a suit in Chancery against Rowland Danne, of Mansfield Sherwood, to recover a messuage, garden, and orchard in Mansfield, copyhold of the manor of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, which were formerly held (amongst other lands) by Richard Shakespere, his grandfather. He claimed as son and heir of Robert (and Elizabeth) Shakespere, son and heir of the said Richard. Does this throw any light on the ancestry of William Shakespere the poet, who was born at Stratford on Avon in 1564?

The "Admiral Christ" Epitaph.

BY H. R. WILTON HALL.

FROM time to time in "Notes and Queries," attention has been called to this epitaph. Can any reader say whether or not the inscription is still in St. Dunstan's churchyard at Stepney [John Dunck. 1696]? In "Notes and Queries," Eighth Series, Vol. I. p. 382, it was demonstrated that a version of the epitaph was to be seen in 1892 in Ardrossan burying-ground, on a slab to the memory of Ninian Lorimer, under the date 1701. It is not generally known that there is a version of it in Hatfield Churchyard, and I believe a more correct one than that at Ardrossan, which reads "my Savior Christ," instead of "our Admiral Christ to meet." If it has disappeared from Stepney, the Hatfield version is the oldest instance existing yet noticed; in either case the counties of Middlesex and Hertford have the oldest correct versions of the epitaph. In 1886 there was another copy of it in Hatfield Churchyard on a stone to William Bassill, 1800, but it was then almost illegible. St. Andrew's, Hertford, has also a version of it on a stone to Francis Wells, 1766. I append the Hatfield inscription:—

Here Lyeth the Body of Mr
James Willson who Departed
this Life y^e 4^t of Ianv. 1703
Aged 50 Years.

Tho' Boras Blasts & Neptuns Waves
Haue tost me to & froe yett in
Despight of both by Gods Decree.
I harbour here below; as att
Ancor safe I Ride with many
of our Fleet but must once
more Sett Saill a Gaine our
Admir^l Christ to Meett.

Ickenham and its Hermit.

BY F. D. BAWTREE.



SITUATED out of the beaten track, and far from the encroachments of any railway, Ickenham undergoes little change from year to year, and with its population in 1891 of 396—an increase of only 10 during the previous 20 years—remains one of the most rural of our Middlesex villages.

In the Domesday survey the parish is mentioned under the names of Ticeham and Ticheham, and in some later documents appears as Tykenham.

The Church is dedicated to St. Giles, and, like Ruislip, is ancient; but, unlike its neighbour, it is very small. The date of its erection is unknown, but the architecture points to the 14th century, and this period is to some extent corroborated by the fact that the first presentation to the Rectory, of which there is any record, took place in the year 1382, when John Phelip was appointed, on the death of John Brokampton, by “John Shordich, lord of Ikenham, the right of patronage to this Church being then found to be in him, by an Inquisition taken by the Official to the Archdeacon of Middlesex” (Newcourt’s *Repertorium*). The building is of flint and brick, and in a style not unlike some other village churches in the West of Middlesex, having a wooden belfry and small spire, and a wooden porch. The bells are three, and bear the date 1582. The register of baptisms, burials, and marriages begins in 1538. In the Church are several monuments and brasses, principally of the family of Shordich, who were Lords of the Manor from the 14th century until the commencement of the present one, when it passed into the hands of the Clarkes, of Swakeleys.

The John Shordich mentioned above was son of Nicholas Shordich, the first of the family who held the Manor of Ickenham, and the latter was a brother of Sir John de Sordig or Shordich, a man of some note in the reign of Edward III., as, in addition to being a Member of Parliament and holding several offices at

home, he was chosen by his Sovereign on various occasions to act as ambassador to the French kings and to Pope Clement VI. The younger John Shordich was a Sheriff of London in 1405, and died in 1407. Pedigrees of this family are given in Ellis's "History and Antiquities of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch," (1798) beginning with Sir John de Shordich; and, as already stated, their connection with Ickenham lasted for upwards of four centuries. The name is variously spelled Sordig, Sordich, Shordich, Shordych, Shordiche, and Shorditch.

A list of the Rectors of Ickenham from 1382 to 1700 is given in Newcourt's *Repertorium*, and of those from 1700 to 1800 in Ecclesiastical Topography (1811).

The principal building of interest connected with Ickenham is the fine old Manor House of Swakeleys, situated between the village and Uxbridge. The house, which is in the Tudor style, was built by Alderman Sir Edmund Wright in 1638, and was afterwards occupied by his son-in-law, Sir James Harrington, and then by Sir Robert Vyner, Lord Mayor of London, in the reign of Charles II., during whose residence it was honoured by a visit from Samuel Pepys, as recorded in his Diary. The house and grounds are well worthy of a visit. A public footpath leads through the park to Uxbridge Common.

Opposite the Church, and standing in the centre of the village, is a pump, enclosed in an ornamental structure having an octagonal, conical roof, and surmounted by a vane. Inside the roof is this inscription:

"This well was sunk and the pump erected by the Executors of the late Charlotte Gell, widow, who died on the 14th Nov., 1863, after a long residence in this parish. Mrs. Gell, by her will, desired that this pump should be dedicated to the use of the inhabitants of this village for ever. Erected in the year 1866."

The many charitable deeds of this lady are still remembered by the villagers.

This retired village was once the abode of an eccentric character in the person of Roger Crab, who is chiefly known to fame by reason of a pamphlet which he published in 1655. Lysons, in his "Parishes of Middlesex," mentions this pamphlet as being very rare, but says that a copy, with Crab's portrait, was in the hands of James Bindley, Esq., of the Stamp Office. As the title is

usually quoted in an abbreviated form, and moreover as it is a fair summary of the contents of the book, it is here given in full :

"The English Hermite, or Wonder of this Age. Being a relation of the life of ROGER CRAB, living neer Uxbridg, taken from his own mouth, shewing his strange reserved and unparallel'd kind of life, who counteth it a sin against his body and soule to eate any sort of Flesh, Fish, or living Creature, or to drinke any Wine, Ale, or Beere. He can live with three farthings a week. His constant food is Roots and Hearbs, as Cabbage, Turneps, Carrets, Dock-leaves, and Grasse ; also Bread and Bran, without Butter or Cheese. His Cloathing is Sack-cloth. He left the Army, and kept a Shop at CHESHAM, and hath now left off that, and sold a considerable Estate to give to the Poore, shewing his reasons from the Scripture, Mark x. 21, Jer. xxxv. Wherefore if meate make my brother to offend, I will never eate flesh while the world stands, 1 Cor. viii. 13."

The book was illustrated by a portrait of the author, clad in knee-breeches and coat, and holding a bunch of herbs in his left hand ; upon a label issuing from his mouth were the words "Herbes and Roots." Another illustration—of which the British Museum possesses only a pen-and-ink copy "from an Unique Print in the Collection of James Bindley, Esq.,"—is similar, with the exception that it has the following inscriptions :

Over the portrait—

"Roger Crab that feeds on Hearbs and Roots is here,
But I believe Diogenes had better cheer.

RARA AVIS IN TERRIS."

And under it—

"Deep things more I have to tell, but I shall now forbear,
Lest some in wrath against me swell, and do my body teare."

It is not clear, however, whether this also was published with the pamphlet.

The book opens with an introduction by the publisher to the "Honest Reader," from which we learn that Crab stayed in London while his book was being printed, "at the Golden Anchor in White Crosse Street, at one Mr. Carter's house, a Glover, where divers people resorted to see him"; and his admirer praises him for his "strange reserved and Hermetickall kinde of life." This is followed by a sarcastic dedication by Crab to "Mr. Godbold, Preacher at Uxbridge in Middlesex," signed "Your reserved friend," and thanking him for his persecution of him, inasmuch as it had helped him in his good resolutions. Then in a milder strain he addresses the "Impartial Reader" from his "poore

Cottage neere Uxbridg," and follows this with his discourse of 14 pages, concluding with some verses of his own composition.

It would appear that Crab was born at Chesham about the year 1621, and was apprenticed to a hatter in that town, but at the age of 21 he entered the Parliamentary Army, which he served for seven years, and it is only fair to say—as perhaps affording a clue to his subsequent strange conduct—that during this time he had his skull cloven by a Royalist trooper. He was once sentenced to death by Cromwell, but suffered, instead, imprisonment for two years. These adversities, however, he looked upon afterwards as being of more value to him "than an office of five hundred pounds a year." On his release from prison he returned to Chesham, and resumed his business as a "Haberdasher of hats," at which he was so prosperous that he became one of the richest tradesmen in that town. It seems, however, that in course of time he became troubled with doubts, either as to the honesty of his trade or as to his mode of living, or perhaps both, and resolving to lead the simplest possible kind of existence, he sold all his property and divided the proceeds among the poor of Chesham, reserving only enough to enable him to pay for a rood of land by the roadside at Ickenham. On this piece of ground he built a hut, where he lived for many years an ascetic life in the manner described in the title of his book, quoted above, subsisting, he says, on three farthings a week.

He wrote also another pamphlet of 29 pages, published in 1657, entitled: "Dagons-Downfall; or the great Idol digged up Root and Branch. . . . The English Hermite's Spade at the ground and root of Idolatry."

Whether Crab lived in the same frugal manner till his death is not known, but at any rate he seems to have left his cottage at Ickenham, for the latter years of his life were passed at Bethnal Green, where he died on the 11th Sept., 1680, in his 60th year, and on the 14th of the same month he was buried at St. Dunstan's, Stepney.

Hatch End, Pinner, in Ancient Days.

By **ETHERT. BRAND.**



AT the first blush, this small hamlet might lay claim to the supreme happiness of possessing no history. Its name, however, leads us to dip more closely into its bygone days. The term "Hatch" is of Anglo-Saxon origin (Hæc, Hao), and signifies a side gateway or entrance. The side gateway would appertain to the adjacent Pinner Park, a place formerly of some importance, as we find that, in 1383, Nicholas, Abbot of Westminster, was appointed its keeper.

Cranmer, of Reformation fame, in 1543 exchanged the estate with Henry VIII. for other lands, and three years later, King Hal granted it to his favourite Lord North, who was then merely Sir Edward. In 1630 it was alienated to the Hutchinson family, and finally, in 1731, passed by purchase to the present owners—the Governors of St. Thomas Hospital.

In 1324 William De Bosco, Rector of Harrow, founded in his church a chantry dedicated to the Virgin Mary. He endowed it with 52 and 42 acres of arable land, together with 5½ acres of meadow land, and four shillings and four pence rent with a chantry house at Hatch End.

The duties of the chantry priest were to say daily mass for the archbishops of Canterbury, the rector and other ministers of the parish church and the parishioners, living and dead.

The site of the chantry house can still be traced and is shewn in the six-inch ordinance survey of 1864. Some ancient cottages on the triangular slip of green now cover the spot.

In the Middlesex County Records, we read that, on the 28th March in the 27th year of Elizabeth (1585), a recognizance was taken, before Jerom Hawley, J.P., of Richard Edlyn, of Parke Gate Hatchende in the parish of Harrowe, in the sum of twenty pounds for the said Richard's appearance at the next gaol delivery of Newgate, to give evidence against Joan Barringer, suspected of a felony. This Joan Barringer was accused of practising the detestable art of witchcraft on and against Rose

Edlyn, daughter of Richard Edlyn, with the intention of murdering the same Rose, who languished from the effects of the said diabolical practice till she died. Great must have been the superstition of those times! Happily for us it is that the modern day superstition takes more innocent forms.

Parke gate, I fancy, still exists in that fine old three-gabled farm house, which, with its lime-washed front and old English flowers, is the glory of Hatch End.

The hamlet must often have seen the sacerdotal splendour of England's Primates at their neighbouring manor of Headstone. Now, alas, the shriek of a railway whistle, hard by, soon dissipates these old time memories and we are back again in this matter-of-fact age.

List of Persons who Paid the Tax on Male Servants in 1780.

COMMUNICATED BY J. J. CARTWRIGHT, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 94.)

LONDON.

Cater, Thos., Bread Street Ward, 2
 Company of Cordwainers, do., 1
 Chapman, William, St. Laurence, 1
 Cowley, John, Cateaton Street, 2
 Cockshutt, Mr., Ironmonger Lane, 2
 Caudron, P., do., 1
 Chandler & Co., St. Mary Cole Church, 1
 Company of Mercers, Ironmonger Lane, 1
 Company of Grocers, Poultry, 1
 Clarke, William, Cordwainers Ward, 1
 Clarke, John, do., 1
 Combauld, H., do., 1
 Caldwell, William, do., 3
 Coultman, J., Queen Hythe, 1
 Creusoy & Rabone, Vintry Ward St. Martins, 1
 Carr & Lear, do., 1
 Clay, R., do., 3

Creswell, Richd. C., Castle Baynard Ward, 1
 Crickett, C. Alexander, do., 3
 Crispigney, P., do., 4
 Crawshay, Richard, Thames St., 1
 Calvert, Dr. Peter, Doctors Commons, 2
 Cooke, Thos., St. Andrews Hill, 1
 Comyns, St., Love Lane, 1
 Cummings, Robt., Ludgate Hill, 2
 Clavey, Charles, Christ Church, 1
 Cranmer, Henry, Castle Yard, 1
 Crutchfield, John, Snow Hill, 3
 Childs & Co., Fleet Street, 2
 Church, John, do., 1
 Chamberlain, Wm., Gough Square, 4
 Conant, Nathaniel, Fleet Street, 1
 Chamberlain & More, do., 1
 Coventry, Thos. Serjeants Inn, 3
 Carter, Thos., Aldgate Ward, 1
 Chapman, Richard, do., 3

LONDON.—Continued.

- Carr, Revd. Mr., do., 1
 Cogran, Chas. Thos., do., 1
 Collard, Geo., do., 2
 Coghland, John, do., 2
 Cook, Richard, do., 2
 Cooper, Thos., do., 1
 Correll, Cr., Langborne Ward, 1
 Castle & Co., do., 2
 Conning, Strafford, do., 2
 Claremont, Gabl., do., 1
 Catley, Robt., do., 1
 Crichton, Wm., do., 1
 Craycroft, Richard, do., 1
 Coney & Co., Lime Street, 3
 Costa, Da Mendez, Tower Hill, 1
 Cotton, —, do., 1
 Croft, Thos., do., 1
 Cromwell, Oliver, St. Martin Orgar, 1
 Crank, Peter, do., 1
 Chitty, Mary, Walbrook Ward, 1
 Chauncy, Anna Maria, do., 3
 Crass, Noah Le, do., 1
 Cameron, Donald, do., 1
 Chester, Richd., & Co., do., 1
 Copeland, William, do., 1
 Carlton, Lough, Billingsgate Ward, 1
 Catley, Stephen, Bridge Ward, 1
 Cooper & Co., do., 1
 Campbell, Duncan, Tower Ward, 3
 Chambers, Christopher, do., 2
 Charlie, John, do., 1
 Charlie, Matthew, do., 1
 Coming, Geo., do., 2
 Crass, Edmund Le, do., 3
 Coles, John, Coleman St. Ward, 1
 Chandler, John, do., 2
 Cornwall, John, do., 4
 Cusack, James, do., 1
 Campbell, Louisa, Broad St. Ward, 1
 Chomley, John, do., 2
 Crawley, John, do., 1
 Chauncey, Phil., do., 1
 Casalett, Wm., do., 2
 Culverdon, Will., do., 3
 Calvert, Wm., do., 1
 Cook, Wm., do., 2
 Coore, John, do., 2
 Cruze, John, do., 1
 Cotes, James Des, do., 1
 Champion, Wm., do., 1
 Cramer, Mark, do., 1
 Casenove & Co., St. Bartholomew Precinct, 1
 Coulsom, John, Bishopsgate Ward Within, 1
 Campbell, John, do., 1
 Champion, B., do., 1
 Coneybear, Dr., Bishopsgate Ward Without, 1
 Clarke, Alderman, do., 3
 Cook, Dorothy, do., 2
 Chambers, David, do., 1
 Clark, James, do., 3
 Clark, John, do., 1
 Costa da Mendes, Robt., do., 1
 Crank, John & Willm., do., 4
 Crozier, John, do., 1
 Crosley, Wm., do., 1
 Crank, Henry, do., 1
 Clark, Letitia, do., 1
 Costa da Mendes, do., 1

WESTMINSTER.

- Clavell, Mary, St. James' Street, 3
 Crane, James, do., 3
 Clive, Mrs., Arlington Street, 4
 Clive, Lord, Grafton Street, 12
 Crawford, John, do., 5
 Cox, Richard, Albemarle St., 9
 Chichester, Bishop of, do., 6
 Codrington, Eliz., do., 1
 Coesway, Richard, Berkeley St., 1
 Cowlade, Mr., Berkeley Square, 1
 Corran, Mr., do., 2
 Chandler, Geo., Bruton Street, 6
 Cockell, Wm., Bond Street, 3
 Orew, Richard, do., 2
 Curson, Penn., do., 3
 Carpenter, Lady Dowager, Maddox Street, 1
 Cecil, Lady Ann, Conduit St., 1
 Chapman, Wm., do., 3
 Cotton Thos. do., 1
 Caldecot, Catherine, George St., 1
 Cowper, Earl, do., 1
 Cadogan, Dr. Wm. George St., 2
 Clayton, Elizth., Hanover St., 1
 Cartwright, Thos., Grosvenor St., 1
 Churchill, Chas., do., 6
 Courtney, Dr. Richd., Grosvenor Street, 2
 Cecil, Ann Lady, do., 1
 Cholmondeley, Geo., Davies St., 1
 Caswall, Timothy, do., 3
 Crowley, Theodora, Berkeley Sq., 4
 Claremont, Lord, do., 5
 Clive, Lady, do., 8
 Cavendish, Lord Geo., do., 3
 Do., Hertford Street, 4
 Compton, Lady Margt., Bruton Street, 4
 Carter, Mary, Hill Street, 1
 Clayton, Sir R., do., 1

WESTMINSTER.—Continued.

Colleton, Margaret, 1
 Cavendish, Lord Fredk., Charles Street, 5
 Coke, Elizth., do., 4
 Chapman, Sir John, do., 3
 Cowper, Genl., do., 4
 Coke, Lady Mary, Mount St., 6
 Conway, Hon. Seymour, Audley Street, 4
 Coffin, Richd., do., 3
 Creigh, Daniel, do., 1
 Clayton, Miss, Tilney Street, 4
 Charges, Sir Thos., do., 10
 Clarke, Mrs., Dean Street, 1
 Carbery, Lady, Sheppard Street, 1
 Cooper, Wm., Park Street, 3
 Cooper, Mrs. Francis, do., 1
 Clarke, Catherine, Upper Grosvenor Street, 1
 Carter, Charles, do., 4
 Cave, Sir Thos., do., 6
 Cresset, Mr. Francis, do., 2
 Clarendon, Earl of, do., 13
 Charges, Hon. Ann, Upper Brook Street, 3
 Cavendish, Lady Ann, do., 1
 Conway, Hon. Col., do., 5
 Coningsby, Lady Francis, do., 4
 Curson, Ashton, Lower Brook Street, 11
 Connolly, Lady Ann, Grosvenor Square, 1
 Carmarthen, Marquis, do., 12
 Chandos, Duke of, do., 5
 Crunden, John, Hereford Street, 1
 Conliff, Lady, Norfolk Street, 3
 Cooke, Matthew, do., 2
 Clarke, Miss, do., 1
 Cotton, Capt., do., 1
 Chetwynd, Lucy, Bolton Row, 1
 Chere, John, Piccadilly, 1
 Crofton, Rachel, Half Moon St., 1
 Cork, Countess of, Queen Street, 2
 Crowle, Chas., do., 3
 Chudleigh, Elizth., Chesterfield Street, 1
 Craig, Genl. Francis, do., 3
 Chesterfield, Earl of, do., 27
 Clanbrassel, Earl of, Stanhope St., 1
 Carteret, Hon. Mr., Curzon St., 13
 Campbell, John, Hertford Street, 8
 Courtown, Earl of, do., 5
 Coventry, Earl of, Piccadilly, 15
 Cholmondeley, Earl of, do., 12
 Cavendish, Elizth., do., 8
 Constable, Wm. Maxwell, Grosvenor Place, 6
 Charming, John, Little Grosvenor Place, 2
 Cocks, Thos., Downing Street, 3

Clementson, John, St. George's Street, 3
 Cust, Peregrine, do., 4
 Cooper, Sir Grey, Parliament Street, 7
 Churchill, John, do., 2
 Clinton, Lord, St. Stephens Court, 3
 Cooper, Ashley, Old Palace Yard, 2
 Cheer, Sir Henry, do., 2
 Carey, L. F., do., 1
 Crotcherwood, Rev. Mr., Queen Square, 4
 Clark, Mrs., James Street, 1
 Cholmondeley, Mrs., do., 1
 Cox, Lieut.-Col., do., 1
 Coatsworth, Ann, Knightsbridge, 2
 Calmel, Peter, Park Place, 2
 Chauval, Col., St. James' Place, 2
 Carlisle, Earl of, do., 11
 Crofts, Rev. Thos., Bury Street, 1
 Conway, Genl., Lower Warwick Street, 8
 Christie, James, Pall Mall, 2
 Colthrop, James, do., 4
 Castlefrank, Peter, do., 2
 Crofts, Messrs. & Co., do., 3
 Cartwright, Edward, do., 2
 Croft, Mr., do., 2
 Cox, Col. Thos., Charles Street, 2
 Cooper, Hon. Mrs., Jermyn St., 2
 Cavendish, Lord Richd., Saville Street, 9
 Chamier, Anthony, do., 3
 Castlehaven, Lady, Old Burlington Street, 3
 Chetwyn, Mr., do., 2
 Carter, Thos., Cork Street, 2
 Cholmondley, Lady, do., 1
 Cornwallis, Countess Dowager, do., 2
 Carbonel, John, King Street, 2
 Clerges, Gold., Carnaby Street, 1
 Crofts, John, Argyll Street, 3
 Crawley, Susannah, do., 9
 Clive, Lady, do., 3
 Campbell, Col. Wm., do., 5
 Cluttick, Henry, Great Marlborough Street, 3
 Cavendish, Lord Chas., do., 6
 Cook, Geo., Poland Street, 1
 Chadwick, Lady, Broad Street, 2
 Cramer, Wm., Berwick Street, 1
 Chalmers, Richd., Vine Street, 1
 Campbell, Lord Frederick, Craig's Court, 1
 Calcraft, Genl., do., 5
 Cater, John, Adelphi, 4
 Carr, Ralph, do., 5
 Crawford, Thos., do., 2
 Cotton, Sir Hert., do., 1
 Chassercan, Honor, Long Acre, 1

WESTMINSTER.—Continued.

Chalmer, Mr., Leicester Fields, 1
 Coutts, Thos., St. Martins Lane, 3
 Channey, Nathl., White Hart Court, 1
 Coates, Nathl., Haymarket, 1
 Chaffey, James, Coventry Street, 2
 Cutts, Mary, Arundell Street, 2
 Cooper, Dr., Norfolk Street, 3
 Cawley, Robt., do., 2
 Cecil, Ts., do., 1
 Chester, Robt., do., 3
 Cadell, Thos. Strand, 1
 Conway, Widow, Beaufort Bldgs., 2
 Cranmer, Mrs., Carey Street, 1
 Coombe, Edmund, Cooks Court, 1
 Crowther, Richd., Boswell Court, 1
 Cartony, Robt., Strand, 1
 Clowes, Mr., Inner Temple, 1
 Coker, Mr., do., 1
 Crawley, Mr., do., 1
 Cooper, Mr., do., 1
 Camplin, Mr., do., 1
 Cookson, Mr., do., 1
 Collow, Mr., do., 1
 Clements Inn, Society of, Clements Inn, 2
 Cooke, Mr., Clements Inn, 1

Cliffords Inn, Society of, Cliffords Inn, 4
 Champion, Anthony, Middle Temple, 1
 Clarke, Major-Genl., Greek St., 2
 Crawford, Patrick Geo., Church Street, 1
 Chowne, Thos., Frith Street, 1
 Cleveland, Genl., Soho Square, 1
 Colville, Mary, Nassau Street, 1
 Campbell, Mr., Leicester Fields, 1
 Crosse, Richd., Henrietta Street, 1
 Coombes, Wm., Chandos Street, 1
 Croft, James, King Street, 2
 Craig, Mrs., Spring Gardens, 1
 Clifford, Lady, do., 6
 Castle, Catherine, do., 3
 Cavendish, Lord John, do., 4
 Cocks, James, do., 4
 Cruwys, Bridget, Scotland Yard, 1
 Cox, R. Bethel, do., 4
 Couse, Kenton, do., 1
 Cadogan, Lady, Whitehall, 11
 Cunlolly, Hon. Thos., do., 6
 Carpenter, Genl., St. James' Park, 6
 Chetwyn, Deborah, St. James Palace, 4

Barnet School.

IN the Register Book of the Privy Council are two curious entries relating to the early history of Barnet School which deserve quotation in the pages of this Magazine.

It seems that at the Council which met at Windsor on 20th October, 1577, a letter was ordered to be written to the Lord Mayor of London and "his brethren," telling them that where their Lordships, the Council, were given to understand that, by the Corporation's good means and furtherance, the Free School at Barnet was erected and builded, "for which, their good work, their Lordships well allow," and earnestly prayed them that, "as they have begun in erecting the house, so they will continue their care in providing such convenient means as may tend to the perpetual maintenance of the same, as well by electing such governors as willingly will be continual benefactors, as otherwise to provide for it, as to their good discretions shall seem requisite,

assuring them that they [their Lordships] will accept their doings in very thankful part."

But the Corporation of London were not alone to be credited with the foundation of this famous Grammar School. On the same day (20th October, 1577) a letter was written to Dr. Drury, Judge of the Prerogative Court, that "where Edward Underne, parson of Barnet, by means of his great charges, as well in the procuring a corporation for the erection of a free school in Barnet, as also building of the house and maintenance of the schoolmaster and usher of the same, hath not only bestowed the great part of his substance, but is also indebted to others to the sum of 200*l*, to his utter undoing, unless, by some good means, he be relieved." The Judge is therefore desired to help the said Edward to the aforesaid sum "so soon as he conveniently may, out of such goods or money as by him shall be procured and resorted to be bestowed upon good and charitable works; as also, from time to time, to continue his helping furtherence towards the maintenance of the said school."

Edward Underne's name came before Elizabeth's Council a year later, over a different matter. On 28th November, 1578, a letter was ordered to be written to the Bishop of London, reciting that there was a complaint by Edward "Viderne," rector of Barnet, against another clergyman, bearing the same family name, of which disagreement he (the Bishop) was to make "a finall end." If either party should refuse to abide by the Bishop's "reasonable order," the party so refusing was to answer for his obstinacy before the Council.

The Vicarage of Watford.

BY H. F. GARDINER.



THE following letter, written by Arthur, Earl of Essex, lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1675, from Dublin Castle, is given in the 4th volume of letters written by his lordship while holding that office, in 1675, and published in 1770. It is the only letter in the book not having reference to Irish matters or to questions arising out of his appointment:—

To Dr. Goodman.

DUBLIN CASTLE, JAN. 23, 1674-5.

Your letter of the 6th January, wherein you acquaint me with the lord bishop of London's kindness to you, came to me on the 20th instant. I am very glad you are so well provided for and like it so much the better that it falls out to be in that place: and truly I take it to be extream kindly of his lordship that he thought of you for it, in regard that he knew you to be a person for whom I had a good esteem. The enclosed letter, a copy whereof is herewith sent for you to peruse, will tell you that I desire his lordship to recommend a person to me to succeed you in Wattford, by which means Mr. Beveridge, the gentleman you mention, I suppose will have it: the only thing I doubt of him is lest having a good living in London he will spend most of his time there; whereas I would not willingly have Wattford church be without a good preacher, it being the place where I shall for the most part reside when I am in England. As for Mr. Powell, I desire you would speak with him yourself, and let him know he shall not be forgotten when I have an opportunity: though the parish, I conceive, requires a man who hath a good deal of experience in the world. By a former letter of yours you recommended one Dean Sherridan to me: I am confident he hath much deceived yourself and those other gentlemen you named in England, into a good opinion of him: for I cannot find but that he is the most improper person in the world for the employment he seeks.

I am,

Your most affectionate friend,

ESSEX.

Mr. Cussans states in his "History of Hertfordshire" that on the 8th April, 1675 (following the writing of this letter), John Berrow was appointed vicar of Watford by the Earl.

A Quarterly Bibliography of Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

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the Annunciation Fresco at. *Hemel Hempstead Advertiser*, June 29.

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Chalk Rocks in. *Science Gossip*, Aug.

Hinxworth, Rubbing of Lombard's Brass at, 1487, photo-litho. of. *Publications of Monumental Brass Society*, part iii.

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MIDDLESEX.

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- Chelsea, Carlyle Museum at. *Daily Graphic*, July 26.
- Round about. By H. D. Lowry. *Windsor Mag.*, Aug.
- Gospel Oak, Church of the Good Shepherd at. *Builder*, June 29.
- Hampton-on-Thames, the Jubilee Almshouses at. *Builder*, Apr. 20.
- Harrow Church, note on a brass from, recently recovered. *Harrow Gazette*, Apr. 13.
- Headstone Farm at. *Mid. Courier*, July 26, p. 7.
- London, the rebuilding of. By Dr. Joseph Parker. *English Illus. Mag.*, May.
- The beautifying of. Vide Letters in *Daily Chron.*, Sep.
- In 1795. *Strand Mag.*, May.
- An Inn of Court. *Windsor Mag.*, May.
- Birds and Beasts of. By J. T. T. Valentine. (H. Cox).
- Buckingham Street. See below: Peter the Great's House.
- Churches of, the Gothic revival. *Builder*, May 11.
- Church Staves. M. and C. Thorpe (Stock).
- *Antiquary*, July.
- Claridge's Hotel, 17th Cent. Chimney-piece at. *Reliquary*, July.
- Clerkenwell, The Northampton Institute at. *Builder*, June 8.
- , St. John's. By J. Underhill. Plates by W. Monk. (Cadbury, Jones & Co.).
- Covent Garden, Newbot's. *Builder*, June 15.
- Moorgate Court, entrance hall. *Builder*, June 22.
- Peter the Grett's House, in Buckingham Street. *Golden Penny*, June 29.
- Public Record Office, the new buildings. *Builder*, May 4; *Black and White*, Sep. 14.
- Ratcliffe Highway, Sunday in. *Sunday Mag.*, Sep.
- River Side, Scott's Pictures of the. *Builder*, June 15.
- Rolls Chapel and Public Record Office. *Black and White*, Sep. 14.
- Romance of. By Edwin Oliver. *Atalanta*, Sep.
- St. George's-in-the-East, Sunday in. *Sunday at Home*, Aug.
- St. Paul's Cathedral, Sunday Morning at. Drawing by P. Renouard. *Graphic*, Aug. 17.
- Smithfield, Church of St. Bartholomew the Great at. *City Press*, June 26.
- Builder*, June 29.
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- Vauxhall Bridge, proposed design for. *Builder*, Aug. 3.
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- Pureoll's House at, with an account of Henry Pureoll. *Church Monthly*, Sep.
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- Roman Catholic Cathedral at. *Builder*, July 6.
- School of Art and Royal Architectural Museum at. *Builder*, June 22.

Meteorology.

MIDDLESEX.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 62, CAMDEN SQUARE, LONDON, BY
G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., SEC.R.MET.SOC.—(COMMUNICATED BY
JOHN HOPKINSON).

June, 1895.—Temperature: min., 42·2° on 15th; max., 83·9° on 23rd; range, 41·7°. Rainfall, 0·30 inch on 4 days; max., 0·20 in. on 18th.

July.—Temperature: min., 47·7° on 7th; max., 82·0° on 8th; range, 34·3°. Rainfall, 3·42 inches on 12 days; max., 0·57 in. on 27th.

August.—Temperature: min., 46 0°; max., 81·3° on 21st; range, 35·3°. Rainfall, 3·09 inches on 18 days; max., 0·67 in. on 10th.

Summer.—Temperature: min., 42·2° on 15th June; max., 83·9° on 23rd June; range, 41·7°. Rainfall, 6·81 inches on 34 days; max., 0·67 in. on 10th August.

The rainfall during the summer was 0·24 in. above the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE GRANGE, ST. ALBANS, BY JOHN
HOPKINSON, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.MET.SOC.

June.—Temperature: mean, 59·5°; daily range, 21·3°; min., 38·4° on 13th; max., 80·5° on 9th; extreme range, 42·1°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 67 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 4·9. Rainfall, 0·39 inch on 6 days; max., 0·12 in. on 11th.

July. — Temperature: mean, 60·6°; daily range, 16·4°; min., 46·1° on 7th; max., 80·0° on 8th; extreme range, 33·9°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 73 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·7. Rainfall, 4·95 inches on 14 days; max., 1·25 in. on 18th.

August.—Temperature: mean, 61·2°; daily range, 16·1°; min., 44·9° on 25th; max., 79·0° on 22nd; extreme range, 34·1°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 77 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 5·7. Rainfall, 4·12 inches on 18 days; max., 1·08 in. on 13th.

Summer.—Temperature : mean, 60.4° ; daily range, 17.9° ; min., 38.4° on 13th June ; max., 80.5° on 9th June ; extreme range, 42.1° . Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 72 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 5.8. Rainfall, 9.46 inches on 38 days ; max., 1.25 in. on 18th July.

The summer of 1895 was warm throughout, the temperature of June and July being about one degree above the average and that of August about two degrees above it. The daily range of temperature was considerable, owing to the warmth of the days. The air was unusually dry, especially in June. The rainfall was heavy, notwithstanding the very small rainfall in June and the first half of July, less than one inch (0.90 in.) falling between the 1st of June and the 17th of July. This is at the rate of rather less than 0.02 in. per day. Again, during the dry period which lasted for five months and a half, or 24 weeks—from the beginning of February to the 17th of July—only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain fell, being at the rate of 0.027 in. per day. On the other hand, during the recent wet period of six weeks—from the 18th of July to the 28th of August—about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain fell, being at the rate of 0.2 in. per day. The average daily rainfall during the last half of the summer was therefore ten times as great as it was during the first half, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as it was during the long dry period which lasted from the latter part of the winter to the middle of the summer. This heavy rainfall has in some measure been due to thunderstorms, which were of exceptional severity during the month of August.

Notes and Queries.

A HERTFORDSHIRE VILLAGE.—Can any reader identify the Hertfordshire village so carefully (and withal humorously) described by Dickens in "Tom Tiddler's Ground" (Christmas number of *All the Year Round*, 1861), pp. 1-2 ? It is apparently situated about five miles from Redcoat's Green, Great Wymondley, where resided James Lucas, known as the Hertfordshire hermit.—F. G. KITTON.

CORRIGENDA.—**TURNER FAMILY** (p. 125).—In the note on this family where “Grey” is printed it should read “Guy.”—F. A. B.

VANISHING LANDMARKS (p. 102).—A small mistake occurs in the last instalment under this heading. “No. 3, Bishop’s Court,” should read No. 5, as appears in the issue of “Notes and Queries,” to which you refer. In the basement of this house (No. 5) there is an old leaden cistern, bearing the date 1720, and the initials P.W. surmounted by a crown, which is, or was quite recently, in actual use.—C. M. PHILLIPS.

MOULD FAMILY.—In 1822 a James Mould, eldest son of James Mould, late Governor of Cape Coast Castle, was admitted a Student of Gray’s Inn. Any information about his father’s services, ancestry, or descendants will be welcome.—LINCOLN’S INN.

HICKS’S HALL.—The stone recording the site of Hicks’s Hall, the removal of which is alluded to (p. 103), has been affixed to the new building erected on the site of the old one.—C. M. PHILLIPS.

LIST OF ENCLOSURE AWARDS (p. 53).—There is a plan attached to the Willesden Award with the Clerk of the Peace.—B. C. DEXTER.

AMBROSE PAGE, of Enfield, a Director of the S.S. Coy. in 1720. Ob. 1743, bur. at S. Mary’s, Wapping. Will dated 10 Apr. 1742, pr. in P.C.C. 12 Apr. 1743. Can anyone tell me whom he married, and if he left other issue besides his daur. Mary, wife of James Dobson, who, as sole executrix, proved the above will. I should add that Ambrose Page was brother of Sir Gregory Page, of East Greenwich, and Cricklemarsh, Bart. The *Gentleman’s Magazine* records the death of Mrs. Page, wife of Ambrose Page, at Duke Street, Westminster, in 1731.—F. A. BLAYDES, Bedford.

KENTISH TOWN PARISH CHURCH.—Thornbury and Walford’s “Old and New London,” in a short account of this church, states that “the chapel (now converted into a church, and known as ‘Holy Trinity’) was erected by Wyatt in 1783.” I have known this church ever since it was enlarged (the greater part being rebuilt) nearly fifty years ago, but have never heard it called “Holy Trinity.” It has been for many years, and still is, often spoken of as the Church of St. John the Baptist, although the fact would seem to be clearly established that it has no dedicatory name whatever. It is also stated in “Old and New London” that “the altar recess has some elaborate carved work,”

but to the best of my recollection such has never been the case, and I think therefore, the writer may possibly have mixed up some other church with this one. Can any of your correspondents inform me if there is any ground for the statement that the church was ever called "Holy Trinity"; and if there was at any time "elaborate carved work" in the altar recess?—C. M. PHILLIPS, 40, Lady Margaret Road, N.W.

DARLOT FAMILY AT FINCHLEY, ABOUT 1805-11.—A Henry Darlot was living there then, and some of his children were baptized in Finchley Church. When did they first go to Finchley? Where did they live in that parish? When did they leave it? Any particulars about this family will be very acceptable.—C. MASON, 29, Emperor's Gate, S.W.

DEODAR CONES.—I gathered a Deodar Cone last autumn, and in February I picked up here the seed capsules of *Thuja Gigantea* containing well-ripened seeds; both instances are, I believe, somewhat unusual and must, I suppose, be ascribed to the long-continued sunshine of 1893, having ripened the wood and given extra vigour to the trees.—ELIZA BRIGHTWEN, Stanmore.

THOMAS HUDSON, of London and Yorkshire, was a well-known woollen merchant. He married, about 1760, Elizabeth, the sister of John Hoole; they had issue Elizabeth and a son Thomas, who was living in India in 1789. Is there any trace of the ancestry of the Hudsons?—T. WALTER SCOTT, Stratford Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

KIMPTON.—There is a village in North-west of Hertfordshire called "Kimpton"; from whence was the name derived? The Kimpton family bore arms containing the *Fleurs de Lis*; does this denote that the Kimptons were of French extraction? Did the family give the name to the village or *vice versa*? Francis and Rebecca Kimpton were married about 1699; he died *ante* 1719 at Welwyn. Are there in existence any pedigrees of the family? The families of Sworder, Mott, Mason, and Nichols have been resident in Hertfordshire for some centuries. What are the origins of these surnames and what is known of their lineages?—"AGENORIA."

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ST. ALBANS.—Has any record been taken of the inscriptions on the monumental slabs, etc., destroyed during the rebuilding of this church?—ENQUIRER.

HEADSTONES.—In April, 1866, Canon Gee asked a question as to the oldest existing headstone in this county, in a local newspaper, expressing the opinion that very few, if any, would be met with earlier than the year 1700. The query elicited the fact that there was one in Abbot's Langley Churchyard 1671 (Wm. Sawell), and further that there was one in King's Langley Churchyard 1672 (Thomas Bigg). There are, I believe, several instances of altar tombs and also of slabs evidently taken from the floors of churches, now found lying in some churchyards. Thus in old Thundridge Churchyard there are slabs to members of the Pettyward Family, dated respectively 1629 and 1639, while there are altar tombs at Digswell, Ware and Bayford dated 1645, 1652, and 1686. Of headstones, the one in Hatfield Churchyard to the memory of Ruth Heele, dated 1669, is one of the oldest; but recently I found two of an earlier date still in Knebworth Churchyard—one to Moses Osland, dated 1660, and the other to John Osland, 1665. Are there any of an earlier date?—H. R. Wilton-Hall.

Replies.

THE FESTIVAL OF ST. ALBAN (p. 78).—By the Venerable Bede and the ancient martyrologists, the decapitation of St. Alban is assigned to the 10th of the Kalends of July, which is equivalent to the 22nd of June. It is believed that whenever the Festival of St. Alban is mentioned in medieval calendars it is invariably attributed to the same day. A Breviary in the British Museum (Royal MS. 2 A. x.) may be especially referred to, as having belonged to the Abbey of St. Alban. The same date is given in the Primers of 1535, 1545, and 1553, and in the *Liber Precum Publicarum*, published by Royal authority in 1560, the second year of Queen Elizabeth, as well as in the *Orarium* of the same year. In the Prayer Books of Edward VI. and several later ones the festival is unnoticed. The earliest book, so far as I have observed, in which the festival is assigned to the 17th of June is that entitled *Preces Privatee*, published in 1564. (See *Private Prayers put forth by authority during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, edited for the Parker Society, by the Rev. W. K. Clay, B.D., Cambridge,

1851, pp. xv., 218). In this book the 22nd of June is marked "Paulini epis.", a saint not usually named in English calendars. Whether the subsequent editions of the same manual (1568, 1573, 1574) agree in these particulars with the first edition I cannot say; but Dr. Nicholson's statement that the name of St. Alban is resumed in an edition of *The Book of Common Prayer*, printed by Barker in 1642, and that "then for the first time it is attached to June 17," is clearly an oversight. (*The Abbey of Saint Alban*, by the late Rev. H. J. B. Nicholson, D.D., F.S.A., third edition, London, 1870, p. 57, note). He refers to the possibility that a mistake may in some way have arisen between xxii. and the same numeral partially obliterated; but on this point there is no evidence whatever. In the Prayer Book of 1662 the error is repeated, and it has been continued to the present day. The modern Guild of St. Alban has heretofore, if not hitherto, kept the festival on the 17th; but at the church of St. Alban, Holborn, the dedication feast is now observed on the 22nd, as I learn from the newspapers.—H. GOUGH.

MILLET, OF HAYES AND GREENFORD (p. 79).—The Millets were a family of some substance in the county of Middlesex. We meet with them at Great and Little Greenford, Harrow, Hayes and Norwood. In the quaint little church of Perivale (Little Greenford) there is a brass to Henry Millet, Alice and Johanna his wives with their nine sons and six daughters—1500. Henry's grandson, of the same name, was Lord of the Manor, and presented John Pyerson to the Rectory, on Oct. 8th, 1573, and his son George, on Aug. 22nd 1587, likewise presented Nicholas Asman as Rector. George Millet died in 1600, as appears from his brass which was existing in the Church in 1861. This memorial has now disappeared and only a drawing of it remains. Joan the wife of George Millet, was re-married to John Shelbury, and her death took place in 1623, as is shewn by a monument in the church. The parish register for the births and marriages only begins in 1720, and consequently we cannot trace the family further, save as late as 1724 when the marriage of John Howard, of Harrow, and Sarah Millet was celebrated. A Millet gave the patten to the church in 1625, and on a new patten (superseding the old one) is preserved the old legend. "The willing donor doth this gift intayle to the great God and Little Peryval. *Leo Crucis Dux Salutis*. A.D. 1625." In the church of Great

Greenford, there is a tombstone to William Millet, 1663. On his death he gave £5 per annum to buy gowns of frieze for two poor men and two women. The registers here begin in 1539, and might throw some light on the family. At Norwood, formerly described as a precinct of Hayes, another William Millet, by will, 1631, gave a close of land (producing in Lyson's time a rental of £8 13s. 4d. clear), to the parishes and hamlets of Norwood, Norcott, Heston and Southall, for the use and maintenance of the poor. In the Harrow registers is recorded the baptism of William Millet, on Dec. 21st, 1562, and a diligent search might evolve other entries about the family. In Col. Chester's "Marriage Licenses," is shewn the union of William Millet, gent., of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, bachelor, 30, and Elizabeth White, of Hampstead, Middlesex, spinster, 35, daughter of Robert White, who consents—at St. James', Clerkenwell, July 7th, 1627—Bishop of London's office. In Hayes Church there is on the floor a brass inscription to Anne the daughter of Alan Hendre and Anne Millet, 1605. John Millet died siezed of Hayes manor (which he had purchased from Richard Page, his father-in-law, in 1613). John's son sold the manor, in 1641, to Sir John Franklyn, of Moore Park, (near Rickmansworth). On the church wall there is a monument to William Perry, 1720. This Perry might be of the Pury family. In all these parishes there is no evidence of a Robert Millet, but if we turn to Col. Chester's "Marriage Licenses," we learn what the registers fail to give us, namely, two licenses from the Bishop of London's office. Robert Millet, yeoman, and Margaret Thorneton, spinster, of Grenforde, co., Middlesex, daughter of Jerome Thorneton,* late of same, yeoman, deceased, gen. lic., Jan. 12th, 1585-6. William Waller, of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, gent., and Margaret Millet, of Norwood, said county, widow of Robert Millet, late of same, gent.—at St. Bride, London, Mar. 14th, 1625-6.—*ETHERT BRAND, Harrow-on-the-Hill.*

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS (p. 104).—The interesting article in the July Number entitled "Governor William Sharpe, of Waltham Cross," is inserted as appertaining to Hertfordshire. Permit me to point out that Waltham Holy Cross is in Essex. Waltham Cross in Hertfordshire is not *Holy* Cross and is a hamlet of Cheshunt, but Waltham Holy Cross is the legal, and was formerly the general, name of the parish now known as Waltham Abbey. Some time

* On the floor of Great Greenford Church there is a brass to Richard Thorneton, 1544.

since Essex was threatened with the loss of this parish, with its grand abbey church, and its historical associations of a thousand years when, to please some ideas of the poor-law board, it was proposed to sever Waltham Abbey from Essex and to annex it to Middlesex. Fortunately this vandalism was not perpetrated and the historical continuity of the county boundary has not yet been broken, and we still claim Waltham Holy Cross, otherwise Waltham Abbey, as an Essex town. Elforde Street, referred to on page 105, is in the parish, and appears as Eddford Street, or, as in old records, Eldfforde, Elford or Elfforde.—I. C. GOULD, Loughton.

SIR LEONARD HYDE (p. 124).—His will which is proved 1624, in the P.C.C. would doubtless elucidate the matter.—G.E.C.

SIR JOHN SCOTT (p. 124).—He was "Citizen and Soapmaker" of London. His apparent descent, and more particulars of him, are given in *Notes and Queries*, 8th, S. III., p. 250, sub. "Harvey family."—G.E.C.

STOCKS AND WHIPPING POSTS IN HERTFORDSHIRE (p. 127).—I can remember in my boyhood (1850-60) that the stocks were standing on Tewin lower green. Possibly their remains may be there still, but it is many years since I passed the spot. Do not these very stocks figure in Joseph Strutt's "Romance of Queen Hoo Hall?" The scene of this tale is chiefly laid in and around Tewin, where Strutt spent the latter years of his life, and in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, which he knew as a child.—CECIL DEEDES, Brighton.

PANSHANGER OAK (p. 127).—The height of this magnificent tree upwards of fifty feet, and its straight, tapering stem is stated to be perfectly circular in section. Its altitude in 1855 is recorded by Mr. Pallett to have been seventy-two feet. Its age is conjectured to be about 374 years. The following table shows the varying dimensions of this tree since 1719, and it is curious to note that, although probably subjected to decay since 1831, it has since increased two feet in circumference:—

Authority.	Date.	Circumference 5ft. from the ground.	Total contents in feet.
"London and the Neighbourhood," by David Hughson, LL.D. . . .	1719	..	315
"Hertfordshire," by E. W. Brayley	1810	16	
T. Medland	1818	17	
M. Pallett	1831	19	984
A. McKenzie	1855	..	796 (<i>sic</i>)
	1893	21	974

F. G. KITTON.

The Rev. Canon Gee, in his paper on "Famous Trees in Hertfordshire," in the *Transactions of the Watford Natural History Society*, vol. ii. (1878), thus alludes to this celebrated tree:—"I have reserved as an example of a tall tree the Panshanger Oak, which is now, I regret to say, 'in a very poor way,' and not long for its present lofty position. The ground appears to be undermined beneath it. The whole height, as given to me by a timber-dealer's measurement, is 73 feet; but I distrust his measuring to the very top of what he would call waste. Indeed, another measurement gives twice this, 140 feet, as the extreme height, but that again has not my confidence. The branches, he states, stretch southwards 60 feet, and northwards 35 feet, making a shelter of some 100 feet in diameter. All accounts agree that it increased rapidly in the later years of its growth. According to Clutterbuck, between 1719 and 1805 it added 480 cubic feet to its contents. A certain Mr. Barker, timber measurer, of Bishop's Stortford, says that this growth had not ceased in 1795; further that in 15 years from 1780 it had increased only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. The value of the tree, as containing 17 loads of timber at £15 per load, with top and bark, the valuer, Mr. Ellis, in 1811, places at £255."—JOHN HOPKINSON, St. Albans.

THRALE FAMILY (p. 128).—The Salusburys were settled at Lleweny before *temp.* Hen. III. Hester, sister and heir of Sir John Salusbury, the last bart., married Sir Robert Cotton, *temp.* Charles II. Lleweny was sold at the middle, or the end, of 18th Century to Thomas Fitz Maurice, brother of the Marquis of Lansdown.—FANNY BULKELEY-OWEN.

POP-LADY BUNS (p. 130).—Another suggestion concerning the meaning of the name of these dainties is that of my grandfather, living in St. Albans fifty years ago. The custom of using these cakes on New Year's Day was certainly of pious origin, similar to the *pain benit* of Brittany and elsewhere abroad. During perhaps an outburst of Puritan enthusiasm, the custom dropped out of use in its original intention, and the cakes remaining received the jeering appellation of Pope's ladies, being in shape intended for a memorial of the Blessed Virgin.—CAROLINE MARTINEAU.

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